

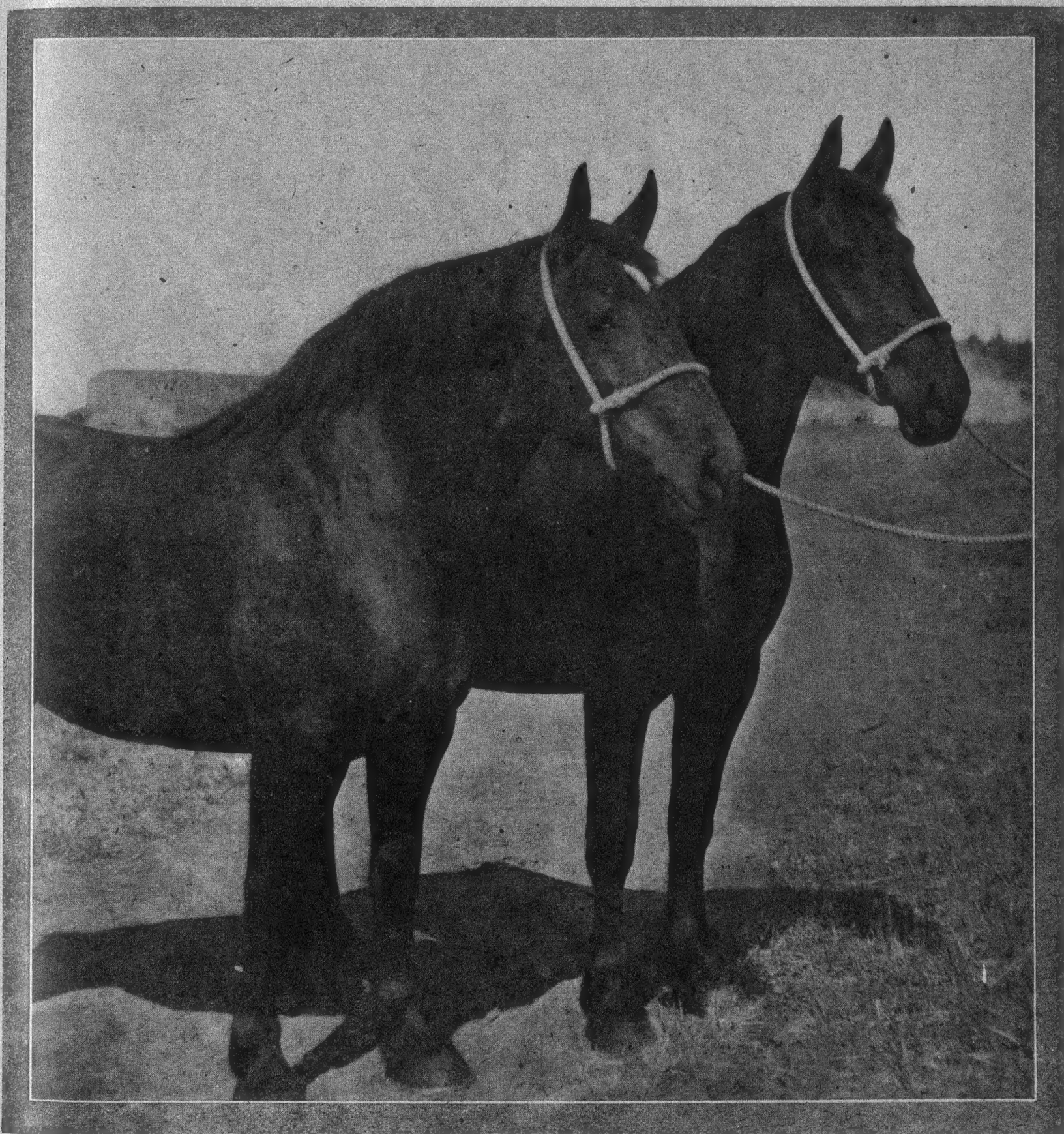
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 2, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



Percheron Fillies Owned by University of Alberta

Circulation over 50,000 weekly

During the past months we have published in the Grain Grower's Guide a series of 12 page-advertisements describing 12 practical tests by which to judge casings and tubes. The results of these tests lead inevitably to the conclusion that Michelin Tires are unsurpassed for durability and economy. To prove this

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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

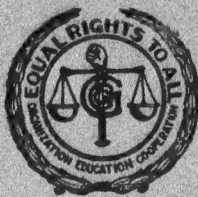
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



Don't wish—be sure!

Ship your grain to United Grain Growers Ltd.

DON'T wish, when it is too late, that you had shipped your grain to United Grain Growers.

You couldn't control the quantity of grain you would have while it was growing, but now it is cut you can do a far greater thing—you can control its safety by shipping it to a reliable company.

You know you will get satisfaction—you know you can get a substantial advance if necessary—you know you will get prompt returns—but, most of all, shipping your grain to U.G.G. means positive security for you.

It is natural that you, as a farmer, should expect—and get—such service from this farmers' company.

We shall be glad to send you shipping bills and complete shipping instructions without any obligation on your part.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

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It makes no difference whether the thermometer is 90 in the shade or away down below zero, your hens will lay plenty of eggs if you keep them healthy by mixing

Pratts Poultry Regulator

with good egg-making food. It contains those medicinal seeds, roots and condiments which keep the hens well. It tones up the entire system, invigorates the laying organs, gives healthy digestion, and enables the hens to convert a larger proportion of their feed into eggs.

"Pratts" is a positive tonic and conditioner. For nearly half a century successful poultrymen, not only on this continent, but wherever poultry is raised the world over, have depended upon it to keep their flocks in prime laying condition.

A very small quantity of "Pratts" will keep a hen laying all winter. The cost is trifling—one extra egg repays the entire cost of feeding "Pratts" to a hen during the winter months.

"Pratts" is no experiment. You take no chances in proving it for yourself. Read our square-deal Guarantee below. We take all the risk.

Feed is High—Save it!

It costs about the same to feed a non-layer as a steady producer. Why not make all your hens lay this winter, and get a handsome return on your investment? "Pratts" will turn the feed into eggs, and eggs will bring high prices this year.

NOW is the time to prepare for winter profits. Don't wait. Start TO-DAY with "Pratts." Find the "Pratt" dealer in your vicinity. He will supply you with "Pratts" in popular-priced packages, or in larger money-saving 12lb or 25lb pails or 100lb bags.

Winter Housing

Before the cold weather sets in, look over your poultry houses carefully and spray them inside thoroughly with PRATTS Disinfectant to rid the quarters of lice and mites. Mites hide in the crevices during the day, and attack the birds at night. To kill them, Pratts Disinfectant is necessary. It is the safest, surest and most economical liquid germicide and disinfectant on the market. Kills disease germs. Keeps down bad odors. Use it regularly for spraying roosts, walls, nest boxes, dropping boards and runways.

At your dealer's in 1 gal. and 1 qt. cans.

Look Out for Roup

Prevention is better than cure, and it is wise to be prepared to combat this deadly disease before it gets a hold on your flock. Pratts Roup Remedy kills the roup germs and restores the birds to vigorous health. Even an advanced case of Roup can be cured by Pratts Roup Remedy, which is quickly taken up by the blood, allays inflammation and reduces the fever. Mix it in the drinking water as a preventive for the protection of healthy birds in damp weather.

At your dealer's in powder or tablet form.

Pratts Guaranteed Poultry Preparations

A Sure Remedy for Every Common Ailment

PRATTS Poultry Regulator.
PRATTS Powdered Lice Killer.
PRATTS Poultry Disinfectant.
PRATTS Roup Remedy.
PRATTS Baby Chick Food.
PRATTS White Diarrhoea Remedy.
PRATTS Chicken Cholera Remedy.
PRATTS Head Lice Ointment.
PRATTS Condition Tablets.
PRATTS Bronchitis Remedy.
PRATTS Sore Head Chicken Pox Remedy.
PRATTS Scaly Leg Remedy.



OUR GUARANTEE: Our dealer in your vicinity has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your Money Back IF YOU Are Not Satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly 50 years.

Free Service to Poultry Raisers

Write us when in trouble. Our Service Department will gladly answer your letters promptly, and suggest the proper treatment for any poultry ailment. We maintain a 100-acre farm which is known as the Pratt Experiment Station, for the sole purpose of studying and solving every possible poultry problem. Our experience is always at your service. Write us freely at any time.

Write for These Books

Our new 64-page book, "Poultry Wrinkles," is FREE. Write for it Now. Or, send us 10 cents for 160-page "Poultryman's Handbook," which answers most of the puzzling questions that confront both the beginner and the experienced poultryman.

Use PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR.
The Guaranteed Stock Tonic.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
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Pratts

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 2, 1918

The Coming Victory Loan

It is of the first essential importance that the forthcoming issue of Victory Bonds shall be fully subscribed. It is highly desirable, from the point of view of helping to win the war as soon as possible, that it shall be strikingly over-subscribed. The patriotism of the Canadian people is to be depended to make this Victory Loan such a success that it will make the whole world take notice of the manner in which they are standing behind the men at the front.

Canadian patriotism and the Canadian sense of duty to the men at the front and the cause for which they are offering everything, without any counting of the cost, will ensure a success for this Victory Loan worthy of the record of Canadian manhood in the war. It is for every Canadian to figure out now how he can fulfil his duty of doing his utmost towards making it such a success.

This duty makes its appeal to the conscience and the honor of every Canadian. No Canadian worthy of the name will disregard it.

Money is necessary to the winning of the war. The men at the front in the four fighting Canadian divisions are doing their part to the utmost. There have been 25,000 Canadian casualties at the front since August 6; nevertheless every one of the four Canadian divisions is being kept up to its full numerical strength, day after day. We Canadians at home must do our part, too, to the utmost. We must come across in such strength as to make this next Victory Bond issue the greatest success of all.

Victory Bonds are the best possible investments, in every sense of the word, into which money can be put. They are securities backed by all the resources of Canada between the two oceans. They are as easily negotiable, practically, as bank notes. Investment considerations thus reinforce patriotism and the sense of duty, in prompting every Canadian to give a hand to make the over-subscription of the coming Victory Loan a landmark in Canadian history.

Manitoba Agricultural College

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Manitoba Agricultural College to the Dominion government, to be used as a military hospital and technical training school for returned soldiers. The price agreed upon, if the college proves suitable for the purpose, is \$3,900,000, which covers the entire cost of the college grounds and buildings. At first sight popular opinion will strongly favor the deal because it enables the province to get rid of what has been popularly known as the "white elephant." The Manitoba Agricultural College is a splendid institution and doing excellent work, but in graft and extravagance it probably cost in construction \$1,500,000 more than was necessary. The popular idea is to unload this "white elephant" upon the Dominion government and thus let the people pay for it out of the left-hand pocket, instead of the right-hand pocket. The moral side of this transaction apparently has not been considered. Almost the only important argument so far advanced is that it will improve the financial condition of Manitoba and that is certainly an important consideration. But that is not everything. There are several other vital phases to the bargain which should not be overlooked.

First.—The old Manitoba Agricultural College, at present being used by the

Dominion government as a military hospital and technical training school, must come back to the province, if the new college is transferred, and must be taken over at its entire cost, including all the additional expenditures and alterations made by the Dominion government, the latter of which will be practically wasted. Furthermore, the old college, at great cost, would need to be altered and extended before it could be used for agricultural college work. The Minister of Agriculture estimates that the old college, when put in shape for use, would cost the province not less than \$2,000,000, but even then its accommodation would not be nearly equal to the new college and not nearly sufficient for the students attending in normal times. Furthermore, the farm at the old college is not large enough to carry on the very valuable experimental work which has been conducted at the new college farm for the past three years. This work now ranks with the best being done in Canada and the transfer would mean its entire loss. Only 90 acres of the farm is available at the old college, as compared with four times the area at the new college. If the old college is taken over very much more land would need to be purchased, and in that vicinity it would be very costly. To provide the accommodation, farm land and equipment at the old college suitable for the full needs of agricultural education in Manitoba would cost not much less than the new college. The fact that both colleges were blundered does not effect the issue, because they are here, and no magic can remove them or reduce their cost.

Second.—It is suggested in the event of the sale of the new college, that agricultural education in Manitoba be practically suspended till after the war. This proposal, if carried out, will undoubtedly cost the province of Manitoba considerably more than the \$2,000,000 which apparently would be saved by the proposed deal. Agricultural education is yearly becoming of greater economic value to the agricultural industry. Never in the history of agriculture was the need of education greater than today. After the war that need will be greater still. Suspension of agricultural education would disband and scatter the splendid faculty at the college, and the institution could not be re-organized with its present efficiency in less than several years of great effort. It would be a disaster of the first magnitude to suspend agricultural education. Something more than mere dollars should be considered before such a course is decided upon.

Third.—The suggestion that small agricultural schools throughout the province could replace the agricultural college at much less cost has been advanced. These small agricultural schools are splendid institutions and probably will, in the future, become a factor in agricultural education in Manitoba, but they never can entirely replace the agricultural college. They will provide only for about two years' training, while the agricultural college, or similar institutions, must provide for the remaining three years of the course. Agriculture in Manitoba has in the past been greatly neglected and its possibilities for the future are immeasurable. But the future of agriculture in Manitoba depends in a large measure upon the efficiency of agricultural education and the work which the agricultural college is doing. It should be remembered also that it has required ten years to bring the agricultural college up to its present state of efficiency.

This great agricultural asset should not be lost nor endangered, nor should agriculture be penalized for the sins of the late government.

A Brace of Visiting Barons

Both the barons from Montreal who visited the West recently gave out utterances in regard to public ownership of railways. Baron Atholstan, the proprietor of the Montreal Star and other papers, is deeply grieved and alarmed on account of the strength of western opinion in favor of public ownership. The noble Baron made it evident that he was so grievously distressed about this because of his being absolutely sure that public ownership could not fail to infect the management of the railways with corruption.

The other visiting Canadian member of the House of Lords, Baron Shaughnessy, the president of the C.P.R., when asked here in Winnipeg, what he thought of public ownership, said: "I am in favor of the nationalization of Canadian railways, if it is possible to run them without the retarding influence of politics." The report of the interview in the Winnipeg Tribune continues:—

Was it possible to have such non-political management? The Baron wouldn't say, but he referred briefly to certain appointments, which, he said, were not political, "of course not." He accented the last three words and smiled broadly.

It is noteworthy that both these noble Barons, when they ponder over the question of public ownership, are disturbed in mind by their apprehensions of the evil effects of politics on railways. But what about the evil effects of the railways on politics? If all the misdeeds of Canadian politicians were to be investigated, would not the trails be found to lead, in four cases out of five, to railway magnates?

Baron Atholstan, by the way, mentioned in an interview printed in the Winnipeg Free Press that he was making his first visit to the West. Which reminds us that he has been guilty of a remarkable oversight in omitting to say anything at all, while he was in the West, about the spectacular offer he made in the Montreal Star in 1911, during the campaign which he helped with might and main to wage against Reciprocity.

He explained at that time to the farmers of the West that while they were very wrong to want their grain to have free access to the market to the south, they had justice with them in their demand for the removal of the customs taxation on agricultural implements. And he promised that his newspapers would help to the utmost of their ability to secure that measure of justice to the farmers, and announced in his largest and blackest type that he would donate \$10,000 to a fund to promote a campaign with that end in view.

The moment the defeat of Reciprocity was secured at the polls, that millionaire newspaper proprietor, who was plain Hugh Graham then, proceeded to forget all about that spectacular and loud-resounding pledge of his to the farmers. Evidently that pledge holds no place now in his Baronial mind.

The Heart of the Problem

In his announcement that he has prepared and laid before his colleagues at Ottawa a policy for the solution of the land settlement

problems, Mr. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, says:—

My colleagues have agreed to the broad principle of the policy proposed, which embodies the idea of full and direct co-operation with the provinces. I have been authorized to confer with all the provincial governments with a view to securing their approval and to work out the details.

I am not at liberty at present to disclose all the features of the policy proposed, but may say, however, it involves the settlement of privately-owned lands, abandoned farms, and leased farms, and the employment of provincial and federal credit for the purpose. It is now fully recognized that old methods will not meet the new conditions.

No policy for after-the-war land settlement can begin to be adequate which does not deal effectively, in the public interest, with "privately-owned lands." Therein is the whole heart of the problem. This utterance of Mr. Calder's is the first ever made by a responsible minister in regard to a government policy of land settlement to include lands alienated from public ownership and held vacant under individual, or corporation ownership. The details of the proposed policy will be awaited with great expectations.

In a published interview since Mr. Calder's visit to Winnipeg, Mr. Winkler, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, indicates that the policy which is being submitted to the provincial governments, with a view to their co-operating with the Dominion government in carrying it into operation, is one not alone for making just and adequate provision for the returned soldiers who choose to go on the land, but for dealing with the whole problem of the settlement of the unoccupied lands of the West.

Under the proposed plan, Mr. Winkler indicates further, it will be possible for tenant farmers of the western states to come across the international line and settle in this country, and by making an amortization payment of eight per cent. annually, pay off in 30 years the entire purchase price of their holdings. "That is," Mr. Winkler is reported as saying, "by the payment of what is now often charged for interest alone, both principal and interest will be met, while behind the whole investment will be the provincial and federal governments."

He also said that the proposed policy had in view the passing of legislation to provide for expropriation in cases where holders of unused lands manifest a hold-up spirit.

War Taxation of Wealth

The total of income and excess profits taxation paid this year in Great Britain, will, it is estimated, amount to at least \$2,000,000,000, or nine times as much as the income taxation in 1914, which amounted to \$235,000,000, and was at that time thought to be as heavy as British business men could stand. This year the income taxation will total \$1,000,000,000, and the excess profits taxation another \$1,000,000,000; it is expected that the latter figure will be exceeded, as last year's estimate of the excess profits taxation was.

The steps by which the British income and excess profits' taxes have climbed up to their present height have been as follows:—

- 1.—First war budget, November 14, 1914. This at once doubled the Income Tax.
- 2.—Second war budget, 1915. No increase.
- 3.—Third war budget, 1915. This levied an increase of 40 per cent. The exemption limit was lowered from \$800 to \$650. An excess profits' tax of 50 per cent. was levied on traders and manufacturers. (Not on farmers, officials or professional men.)
- 4.—Fourth war budget, 1916. The excess profits' tax was increased to 60 per cent.
- 5.—Fifth war budget, 1917. The excess profits' tax was increased to 80 per cent.

The revenue from income and excess profits' taxation in Great Britain now amounts to \$40,000,000 a week, and the estimated total revenue this year will be \$3,500,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 more than last year's total,

and very nearly as much as the total revenue of the United States, which has more than twice the population of Great Britain.

The new Revenue Bill, now before the United States Congress, which is to come into effect when the United States enters its third year of the war in April next, imposes heavy taxation on large incomes. The exemption limit is fixed at \$1,000 for the bachelor, and \$2,000 for the married man. It provides that a man whose income is \$5,000,000 a year (and there are many such in the United States) will have less than \$1,500,000 of it left when he has paid his Income Tax, which will amount to \$3,527,095. Next year, President Wilson, out of his salary of \$75,000 will turn in \$24,595 to the treasury at Washington as his Income Tax. The people and the press of the United States are endorsing this new revenue bill overwhelmingly; there may be some changes in detail made in it before it goes to the President for his signature, but no material alterations are expected.

With regard to income taxation, Canada presents a contrast to Great Britain and the United States. It is true, of course, that we have in this country no such large number of men with immense annual incomes as there are in Great Britain and the United States. But it is no less undeniably true that legislation in Canada has manifested more tenderness towards great wealth than is in

evidence in the legislation of Great Britain and the United States.

To Unify War Appeals

In the United States, action is being taken to unify the appeals to the public for financial assistance for purposes in connection with the carrying on of the war, other than the selling of war bonds and the support of the Red Cross.

For all such purposes as the support of the war work of the Y.M.C.A. and of the Knights of Columbus, and other established activities, unified appeals are to be made hereafter, the subscribers being left free to indicate how they desire their contributions to be divided among such of those activities as they choose to give their support to. A central board to have charge of organizing this work of unification has been formed; representatives of the different religions are included in the membership of this board. This movement is one which has everything to commend it. It cannot but be productive of good results in every way. Why should not this excellent plan of unification be adopted in Canada, too?

The New York Times presents figures which it regards as justifying the conclusion that the Germans have more than 3,000,000 men on the western front at the present time. The war is being won; but it is not won yet.



THE LATEST NEWS FROM PALESTINE

Canada in the Moving Pictures



Showing others the Vastness, Power and Resources of a Country in the Making

By Oscar Fitzgerald

THE "Movies" are being put to a new use by the government of Canada. To the entertaining feature is being added the educational and utilitarian. It is a first principle that every man should know his own country, though it is a matter of knowledge that down in some parts of the maritime provinces they still talk of going "up to Canada" while in some parts of the West the term "down East" conveys but a vague impression of a country different in outlook and aims to those held in the west. There are still people in the middle west who have never been "over the mountains." There are thousands who have never smelled the sea. There are some who are of the firm belief that every industry save that in which they are engaged is parasitical in its character.

If this is so in Canada itself, how can it be expected that those in other countries whose citizens Canada desires to attract to her shores as immigrants, and whose capital Canada desires to enlist to the development of her resources, should have the knowledge which Canadians all too often expect them to have "of the broad dominion to which we are all so proud to belong." In days gone by tons of immigration literature have been disseminated over the Seven Seas. This literature has ever been of a highly hectic character. It should only be necessary to tell the truth about Canada in order to attract men to come here; the truth has all too frequently been distorted. The credulous have been led to believe that golden dollars grew in the new plowed furrows, and that fortunes awaited those who came, and could be accumulated within the decades.

The Romance of the West

That Canadians may know their own country, and that prospective immigrants may know Canada is the desire of the Trade and Commerce Department. With this end in view, Sir George Foster has established a branch of his department whose object it is to show Canada in motion on the screens of Canada, and of countries outside of Canada, and in the offices of the trade commissioners of the Dominion scattered all over the world. It is called the "Commercial Exhibit Branch" and it is presided over strangely enough, by a civil engineer, who for several years was engaged in water-power survey work. His

name is B. E. Norrish, and he is a man of quiet enthusiasm, and of an engineer's proficiency. He is now engaged in erecting scenarios. Each scenario is to represent the various phases of Canadian industry, showing the development from the raw material to the finished product. No part is wanting; they are as complete as is a finished bridge, or a power plant. There is the romance of big things in them, the romance of aspiration, and achievement, the romance of a nation in the making.

It was natural that one of the first scenarios to be prepared would represent the Great West. "The Last Great West is Canada's" says the foreword of this remarkable picture. In 1915 from ten per cent. of its available agricultural lands under cultivation it produced 343,473,000 bushels of wheat, and 385,964,400 of oats and other grains. It is the coming granary of the world. A lot of Canadians do not know that interesting little piece of information. The reel passes from the plowing and the sowing, to the reaping and the mowing. It depicts the binders in the fields, and the thresher, with the sheaves going in at one end and the empty straw roaring out from the cyclone blower. The grain it shows in the weighing, and the marketing.

Thereafter the scene shifts to the railroad, to the sample market at Winnipeg, to the elevators at Fort William, standing solid and tall by the waters of Superior, thence to the low flat freighters loaded to the gunwale, and steaming out to the sunrise down the Great Lakes. The flour mills, and all the technical processes are shown, as are all the technical processes in connection with the intermediate steps of the marketing of the wheat. And last on a dark back-ground is thrown a

golden sheaf of wheat, which fades gradually till there appears in its place a loaf of bread. This is the romance of the basic industry of the Dominion.

Telling the Truth to Others

It has not yet been possible to show this great picture in the European countries, where at present the dread romance of war passes interminably over the screen. But it has been shown in 400 picture houses in New Zealand, and it is now on its way to Australia. A duplicate of the film, as of the others, has been sent to the Bureau of Commercial Economy at Washington, and is being shown in the universities.

In addition a film has been prepared depicting the lumbering industry of the Dominion. The lumbering camps of New Brunswick and Quebec are flung upon the screen. The crash of the pine and the ring of the axe in primeval woods can almost be heard. The wonderful river drives are shown, with the intrepid logmen defying the laws of gravity, and riding the floating logs with the skill of the trained gymnast, hard men these, but with the spirit of romance, men round whom have been woven many stories of Canadian life. No elaborate costuming, or extravagant staging are necessary to make this picture leap to the eye and the imagination. Thence to the woods of British Columbia, with their giant trees towering above the focus of the camera, the film takes one to the land of giant trees.

The Power of Resources

Probably one of the Dominion's most valuable resources is the "white coal" of the Dominion. No country possesses a greater wealth of water-power. Who can foretell the possibilities of electric-

ity? Those known are already great, and it is not so long ago when men would look upon the electrical devices of the present as witchcraft or wizardry. Water-power will attract capital as few other things will do. And Canada, as has been said, is a land of swirling falls and rapids, whose tons of falling water constitute potential energy, which in industrial life is the great substitute for coal. The water-power film of the department is a wonderful production. From the scenic viewpoint alone it has many a thrill; but to the man of industry, and the investor of capital it has an attraction which transcends that of the scenic. The marvellous store-houses of the Winnipeg River, still only partly developed are shown, and the future of the city is written on that film. The work of the Ontario Hydro, which has brought light to the homes of the farmer, power to his barn, and which has revolutionized manufacturing in the province, is a lesson in itself.

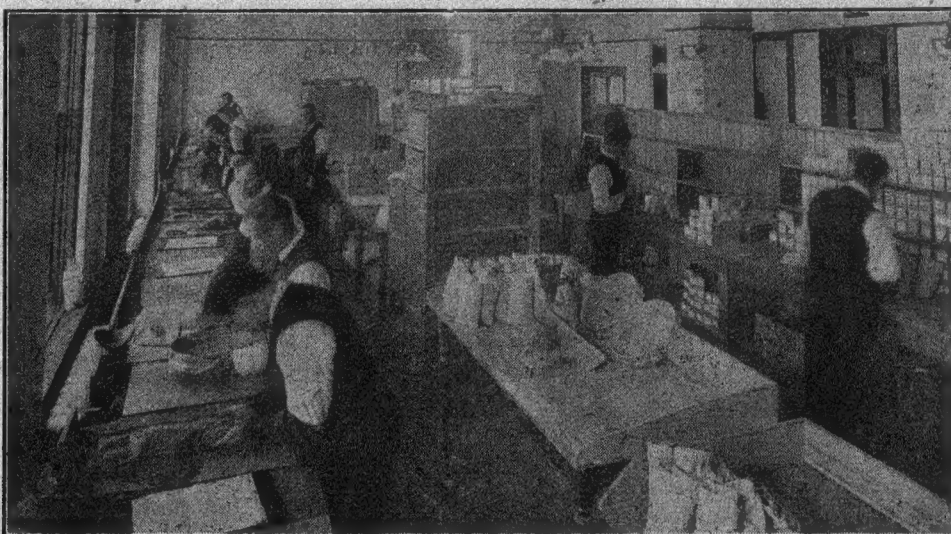
Probably no less instructive and inspiring are the films which depict the irrigation systems of Alberta, with their storage dams and reservoirs to make the desert bloom. Sheep, horse and cattle ranches with their roaming thousands could not be duplicated by the professional maker of films excepting at enormous expense. But here are shown pictures which in the real movie world would be referred to as "The great five million dollar production." And they simply depict real life in Canada.

Right From the Top, Down

The following is an excerpt from a letter of the department written in connection with an exhibit of the pictures recently made in Ottawa:—

"In conclusion the travellers were carried to the wonderland of Canada, to the Lake Louise territory, through winding passes, by lovely lakes and streams, sheer into the heart of the vastnesses of the Canadian Rockies, where nature reveals her wonders in panorama of snow-clad peak and lake and stream. Right to the top of the world the pictures carried the audience to the source of the Athabasca, and the Saskatchewan, where glaciers and snow-fields, white and vast, stretched in silent beauty for miles before them."

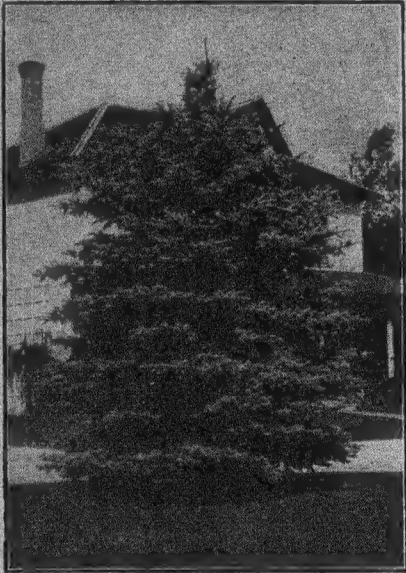
Continued on Page 34



Grain Inspectors at Work at Winnipeg.

Where Your Trees are Grown

A Visit to the Dominion Forestry Farm at Indian Head---By R. D. Colquette



Colorado Blue Spruce on the Forestry Farm.

ONE hundred degrees in the shade—and no shade! Most of us who have lived on the open prairie know what that is like. We also know how a 40-mile blizzard at 40 below feels, as with a flickering lantern in one hand and a milk pail in the other we are fairly blown from the path on our way in from the barn at night. And most of us have wondered, on such occasions, if nature was not overkind when she left the prairie all chopped and stumped and logged ready for the plow. We have thought that perhaps we would rather do just a little clearing if to compensate us there were a few trees to leave around the buildings where they could offer us their cooling shade in summer and their kindly shelter in winter.

But though nature did not supply our big open prairies with trees, she did not deprive them of conditions favorable to tree growth. A glance at the evergreens portrayed at the top of this page clearly shows that 12 years ago the ground on which they are standing was open, wind-swept prairie. True, they are growing on a government farm, but the government can't make a tree grow, not even by order-in-council. Equally encouraging success in growing trees is being realized by hundreds of farmers all over the west. Many of them have secured their stock from the Forestry Farm at Indian Head. Many more will do so in the future, and it may be of interest to some of them to know how the biggest proportion of the annual crop of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 trees which are now being distributed each year in the West are being produced.

The Forestry Farm at Indian Head, was established in 1903. Since the beginning it has been in charge of Norman M. Ross, who has conducted it to such a successful issue. The land was typical, open prairie. It comprises a three-quarter section of land, though this is not all devoted to tree growing as yet. It took two or three years of preparatory work before planting was begun. The land was broken and back-set and brought into a fine condition of tillage, and the general plan of the farm laid out. In 1906 planting was started, and the 12 years that have intervened have seen a featureless three-quarter section of land turned out into a veritable paradise, which besides being a demonstration of how beautiful a prairie farm can be made by trees, shrubs and flowers, is serving the very utilitarian purpose of distributing millions of trees annually to the farmers on the plains.

Starting Out the Evergreens in Life

Ten acres of the farm are devoted to growing evergreens. Spruce, Scotch pine, jack pine and lodge-pole pine are grown from seed. The seed for the spruce and the native varieties of pine are secured by the half-breeds and Indians on the forest reserves. Previous to the war the seed of the Scotch pine

was secured from Germany, but with the outbreak of hostilities, the grand fleet bottled up that source of supply. Fortunately, however, by that time the Scotch pine on the farm was beginning to seed, and enough is now produced to supply the requirements, and when peace breaks out the Huns will find that this is one of their export markets that has been closed to them forever.

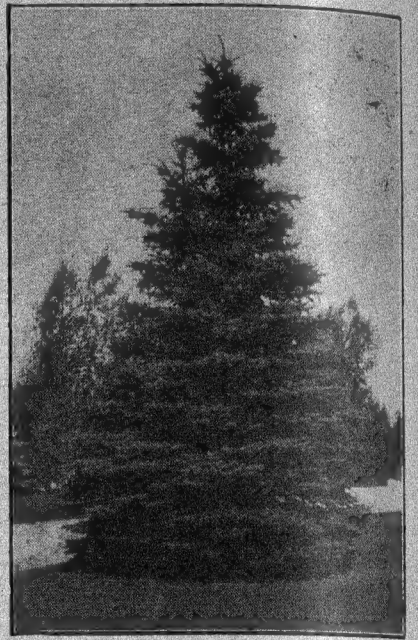
Facilities are provided on the farm for extracting the seed from the cones. A special process is required to open the pine cones before the seed can be separated. They are submitted to incubator conditions for the required length of time, after which the separation of the seed is a simple matter, being accomplished by placing the open cones in a revolving circular screen.

The different methods of handling the young trees from the time the seed is put in the ground until at three or four years of age the trees are ready for distribution, are shown in the illustration.

The long covered beds are four feet wide and are covered with crates made of laths placed an inch or more apart. In these beds, the seeds are planted, the object of the crates being to supply artificial shade, thus simulating the conditions under which the trees would grow naturally, that is, in partial shade. The second year's growth is made in open beds, the crates being simply removed, and transferred to where they

will be needed for shading that year's new plants. On the spring of the third year the seedlings are transplanted to the open field, where they are set three inches apart in rows 12 inches apart. Here the weeds are kept down and the soil kept loose by hoeing. At four years of age the pines are ready for distribution, but the spruce are not sent out until they are five years old. While growing in the rows, the trees are protected by caragana hedges set at short intervals and running from north to south. These afford protection to the beds from the winds in summer, and in the winter prevent the snow from drifting so that it lies in an even blanket for the protection of the young evergreens. Heavy spring or summer frosts set back the spruce, and its growth is sometimes delayed on this account.

Evergreens will not tolerate alkali. The smallest trace of alkali, the presence of which would not be even indicated by ordinary field crops, will knock them out entirely. For this reason it is even unsafe to water the beds in which the seeds are growing. Occasional, small, killed-out patches indicate where the alkali has got in its deadly work. The water main which supplies Indian Head with water passes through the farm. A wooden pipe has been laid for this main, and this leaks somewhat. The result is that there is a streak right across the farm on which no evergreens



Native Black Spruce on the Forestry Farm.

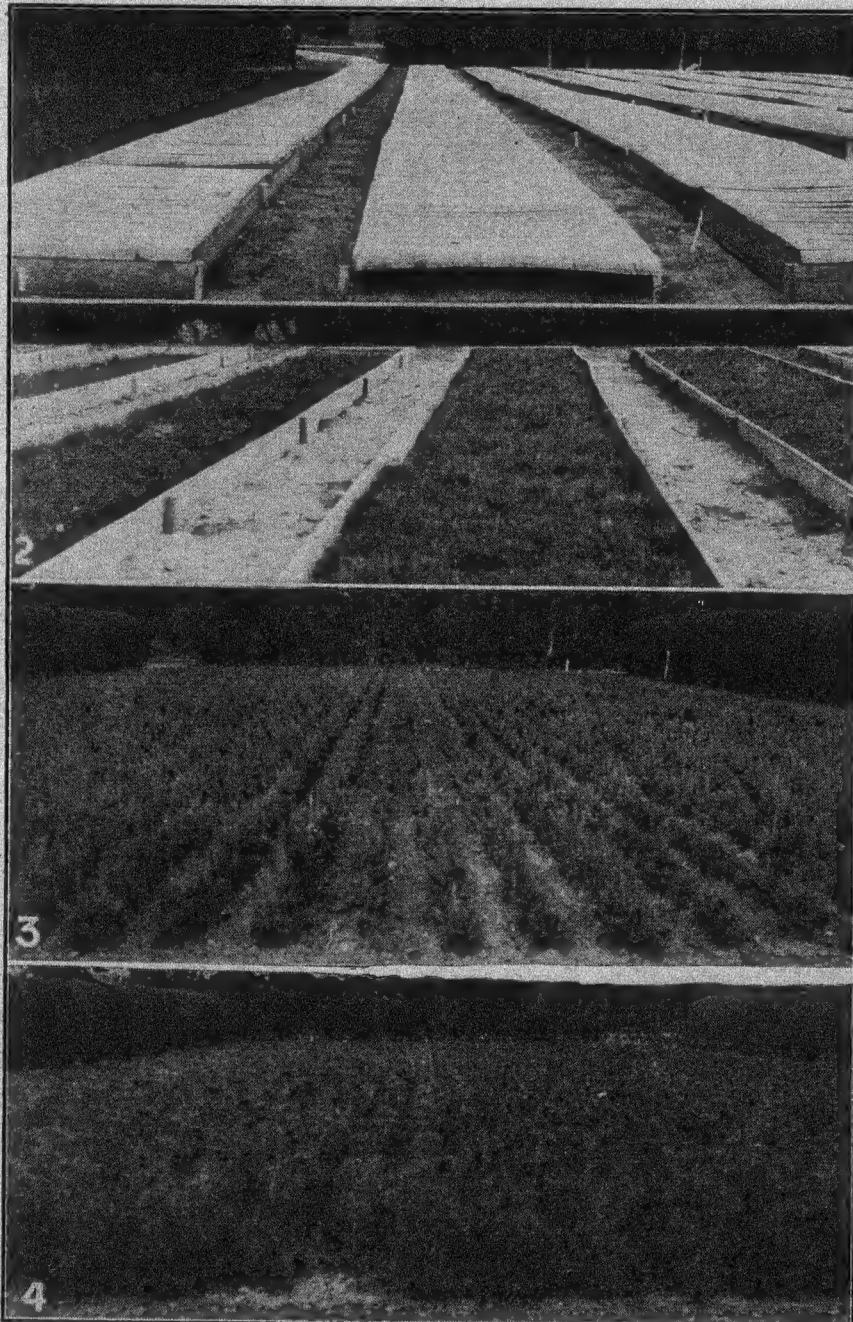
can be grown, for, although there is only a slight trace of alkali in the water, entirely undiscernable to the taste, it is enough to spell death to any struggling young evergreen with which it comes in contact.

Besides the evergreens which are grown for distribution, a certain acreage has been set aside for growing a permanent wood lot and for experimental purposes, and also to demonstrate to visitors the difference between the various varieties of pines and other coniferous trees. Measurements are taken of the growth made by the trees in this lot, and valuable experimental data is being accumulated as to the progress made by the different varieties, under what are practically forest conditions.

The Broad-Leaved Trees

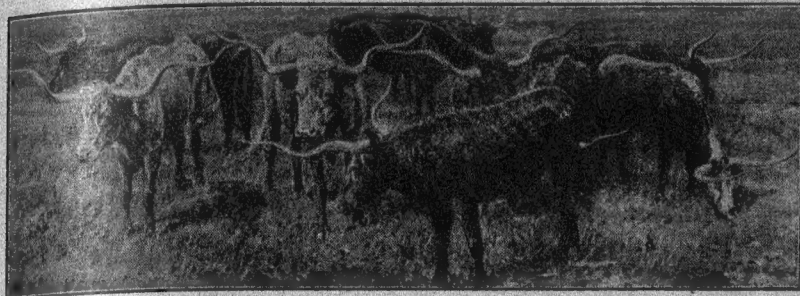
Seed of the maple, ash and elm are also gathered by the Indians and half-breeds from natural groves of these varieties. There are good and bad crops of seed just as there are good and bad crops of wheat. This year was particularly unfavorable. It is doubtful if enough maple seed will be secured to supply the requirements, although a reserve has been held over from the good seed yields last year. The seed of maple, ash and elm are planted directly in the field, the maple being ready for distribution in one year and the ash in two years. Willows and poplars are distributed as cuttings, these being made each year as required. All the broad-leaved varieties are collected in the fall, and heeled in, in a field near the shipping sheds, which is reserved for the purpose; then in the spring they are made up into the bundles according to each farmer's order and shipped out.

Besides supplying trees to farmers a large number are also supplied to the forest reserves and for planting in sand hills and other waste places under the direction of the forestry department. Caragana seedlings are also supplied, the pods being collected and put in a loft, or in a greenhouse to dry, when they split open. The seeds are then collected by winnowing or passing through a screen. The broad-leaved varieties are distributed free of charge, but orders must be placed before March 1 of the year previous to that on which the trees are desired. The number of trees grown, therefore, can be regulated according to the demand. Evergreens are distributed at a nominal charge of \$1.00 per hundred, and orders are filled as received until the stock is exhausted. When placing orders farmers engage to prepare their land according to directions, and inspectors are sent around to see that the land is properly prepared and that the trees are given the proper attention in the matter of cultivation to prevent evaporation of the moisture and keep back the encroachment of weeds or grass, which are so fatal to the proper growth of trees before they get thoroughly established.

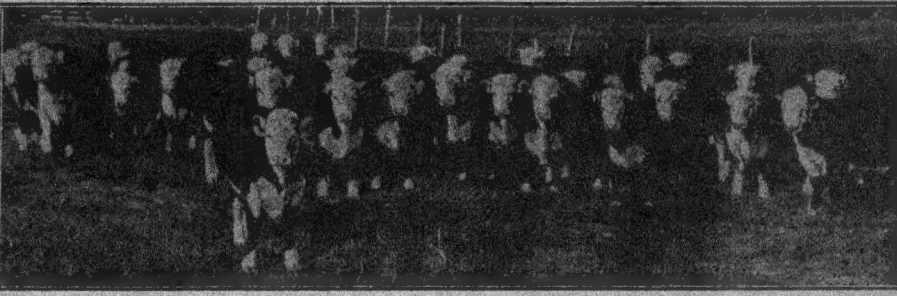


How the Evergreen Trees are Grown from Seed at the Indian Head Forestry Farm. 1. First year.—The seeds are planted in beds covered with crates. 2. Second year.—The crating is removed. 3. Third year.—The seedlings are transferred to open rows. 4. Fourth year.—Left, Scotch Pine; right, Jack Pine.

Development of the White Faces



The Long-Horns of the Texas Plains in the Early Eighties.



Texas-Bred Herefords of the Present Day. An Evidence of what can be accomplished by judicious breeding.

THE famous "Whiteface" breed of cattle now so popular and well known all over the world, had its origin and derived its name from the County of Hereford, situated in the western part of England on the borders of Wales.

From time immemorial the county and district adjoining Herefordshire has been famous for the size, hardiness and general excellence of its cattle. As early as 1627, Speed, a noted writer on agriculture in those days, wrote with reference to Herefordshire, "The soyle of the county was so fertile for corne and cattle that no place in England yieldeth more or better conditioned." Later, in 1788, William Marshall, a Yorkshireman, in one of his letters on British Agriculture, wrote: "The Herefordshire breed of cattle, taking it all in all, may, without risque, I believe, be deemed the first breed in the island." There are numerous similar references in the history of English agriculture to the wonderful qualities of the cattle of the county of Hereford and it therefore may safely be assumed that the Hereford breed had for its foundation stock of undoubted merit and it is mainly on this account that the breed as it is today is so renowned for its hardiness of constitution and ability to withstand hardships and disease in every country where they have been tried.

Until about the close of the eighteenth century the cattle of Herefordshire were especially noted as draught oxen and on account of their exceptional size and strength were eagerly sought after all over the country. About that time, however, began the great transition in British agriculture—industries were growing, the population increasing at a rapid rate and the consequent demand for beef awoke breeders to the fact that it was a far better paying proposition to breed and feed their cattle for beef at from three to four years old than keep them for draught purposes up to eight and ten years old as was the general practice then. Hereford cattle showed to even greater advantage under the altered conditions than they did under the old system and quickly became famous for their capability to produce beef on less rations and at an earlier age than other breeds. The establishment of the Smithfield Club Fat Stock Show in 1799 proved of great benefit in raising the general standard of all breeds of cattle in the country and also gave the Herefords an opportunity of demonstrating their superiority over other breeds in the matter of beef production. A Hereford bullock, fed and

The Original Draught Animal of Herefordshire has been Developed into a Rugged, Easy Feeding Breed, Particularly Adapted for Grazing

By W. G. C. Britten

Secretary, The Hereford Herd Book Society, Herefordshire, England

shown by Mr. Westcar, won first prize at the opening show and was sold for £100 (a very big figure in those days). Another bullock of the breed, exhibited by the then Duke of Bedford, won the prize given for "the best ox, fattened with grass and hay only, in the shortest time from the yoke." It was the custom then and for many years afterwards for all breeds to be shown in competition at the Smithfield Club Shows, and during the years this system was in vogue Herefords won 185 prizes as compared with Shorthorns 83, Devons 44, Scotch 43, Sussex 9, Longhorns 4, and Crossbreeds 3.

Early Improvers

To one "Benjamin Tomkins," who farmed at Kings Pyon, Herefordshire, towards the end of the eighteenth century, history attributes the honor of

mottled face, grey and light grey. Each color had its own group of admirers, and for many years the "color fight" was waged. Even as late as 1846, when Mr. Eyton established the Herd Book of Hereford Cattle, a feud existed between the admirers of these four colors and cattle of each type were entered in the first volume. In course of time, however, the champions of the "red with white faces" gradually gained complete ascendancy and by means of selection and resort to the process of "in and in breeding" this color marking became indelibly fixed and is today what may be termed "the hallmark of the breed."

As has been mentioned before the foundation stock of the Hereford-bred animals possessed great size, strength and hardiness of constitution and breeders throughout the whole course



Judging Herefords at Regina Summer Fair, 1918.

being "first improver and founder of the modern Hereford." To his untiring efforts, sound judgment and skill in breeding, the proud position of the breed today is undoubtedly due. His splendid example was soon followed by many other breeders, notably John Price, of Ryall, William and John Hewer, Edward and Thomas Jeffries, to mention only a few, all of whom devoted their lives to the work of improving, strengthening and fixing the type of the breed.

The earliest improvers very wisely adopted the policy of selecting and breeding from animals that exhibited the most important characteristics of a beef breed, viz.: hardiness of constitution combined with ability to put on flesh at an early age, ignoring almost entirely such minor and unimportant points as color markings. Later, however, when these essential characteristics had been fixed in the breed, there arose a spirited controversy as to the ideal color and markings that should be adopted. The four colors most in favor were red with white face, red with ticked or

of the "improvement" period consistently retained these most important characteristics in their cattle, so that today the modern Hereford is equally as hardy as his ancestors but has been vastly improved in the matter of early maturity, which is so important and is going to be even more important in the future as the demand for beef becomes greater.

All these qualities have, by the systematic methods adopted by breeders for over a century, become thoroughly fixed in the breed and the claim that "the Hereford sire is by far the most prepotent sire of all races of cattle" is amply justified by the extraordinary influence he has had in the grading up of native stock in practically every country of the world.

Herd Book Established

For many years the improvement of the cattle of Herefordshire was entirely in the hands of various individual breeders or groups of breeders, many of whom jealously guarded the secrets of their particular system of breeding and the

pedigrees of their animals, which naturally was not conducive to the spreading of the "improved" breed and in order to assist matters in this direction a Mr. T. C. Eyton, of Wellington, Shropshire, determined to commence the compilation of a Herd Book of Hereford cattle and in 1846 issued the first volume containing the pedigree of 551 bulls.

Other volumes were published later at varying intervals, and breeders slowly but surely recognized the great benefit derived by themselves and the breed generally, by the careful keeping and publishing of herd records and without which it would have been impossible to have continued breeding on any scientific and methodical principle.

In 1878 the breeders of Hereford cattle formed themselves into a corporation named "The Hereford Herd Book Society," which body has since that date studiously encouraged the improvement and advancement of the breed both at home and abroad.

In 1883, when 15 volumes of pedigrees had been published, it was decided that in order to maintain the purity of the breed, no cattle should be entered in the Herd Book in future except those whose sire and dam had already been registered. Thus from the year 1883, no impure blood has been allowed to be used in the breed and now, after a period of 34 years careful breeding and selection the Hereford breed can claim to be "the purest breed of cattle in the world."

This question of absolute purity of blood is of the utmost importance to new breeders establishing a herd and also to graders of native stock, because they can safely rely on the "Hereford" producing calves of correct type and character and not be subject to the annoyance and disappointment of having from time to time a number of "throw backs" or mongrels as is often the case when animals are the offspring of graded or "pure by crossing" parents.

General Characteristics

The color and markings of Hereford cattle are most striking and impressive and impart a uniform appearance to herds seldom seen in the case of other breeds. The body color is a rich deep red, head crest, brisket and under parts of the body pure white. A little red round the eyes or red eyelids are often preferred by breeders of Herefords in the hottest climates, the reason for this being that

Continued on Page 14



A Typical Two-Year-Old Bull of today. Weight, 2,100 pounds at this age.



The Type of Hereford Bred One Hundred Years Ago.



MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

Newspapers and Parliament---Lord Northcliffe and his Career---Capitalists and Newspapers

the publishers, entitled "Northcliffe, Britain's Man of Power," which has been written by one of Lord Northcliffe's staff, William E. Carson, who has been with that remarkable man since he began his extraordinarily successful career as a newspaper owner by starting in London the penny weekly, *Answers*.

"Never did any devout follower of the Prophet praise and glorify Mahomet with greater intensity of zeal than the writer of this book brings to his praising and glorifying of Lord Northcliffe!" exclaimed Snagsby, after he had spent an half-hour turning over its pages.

An Extraordinary Career

"It is related here at length," Snagsby went on, "how Lord Northcliffe, starting out as plain Alfred Harmsworth, with nothing except his genius for understanding the sort of publications that would be immensely successful, and his wonderful energy and power of organization, began by launching a little penny weekly, and went on to become the owner of more than fifty papers, nearly all of them created by himself, crowning his success by becoming the owner of *The London Times*. It is stated in this book in regard to Lord Northcliffe's business of publishing his fifty-odd papers, of which the weeklies alone, it is stated further, have a circulation of 8,000,000, that 'a year or so before the War the yearly profits amounted to £263,283 (about \$1,315,000); dividends of 40 per cent. on the

cocksure writer of this book may think me stupidly old-fashioned, but somehow I do not like his referring to religion as a commodity.' He then went on reading from the book about the methods of the future Lord Northcliffe:—

Illustrated posters of an unusually startling description were used in boosting the new weekly. One in particular, inscribed "In That Great and Terrible Day," was used to advertise the fact that *The Sunday Companion* was making a feature of a blood-curdling story based on the Book of Daniel, and Revelation, in which the horrors foreshadowing the end of the world were vividly described.

The Sunday Companion was unsectarian. Alfred Harmsworth has a positive genius in selecting men, and this was plainly shown in his choice of a religious editor. The man he selected for the position knew nothing whatever of religious journalism, but he had shown great ability in conducting a popular weekly for Newnes, the publisher of *Tit-bits*.

Methods Which Brought Success

He obtained several tanks of water from the River Jordan. A flask filled with this water was presented to any reader who bought a certain number of copies of the religious weekly. "Christen Your Babies With Jordan Water!" suggested the astute editor, as the coupons poured in.

With the assistance of *The Bible Band* and various other methods of publicity, *The Sunday Companion's* circulation increased rapidly. Three years after it had started it had over 350,000 readers, and the profits were fully \$100,000 a year!

"Well, Snagsby," quoth I, when he paused for breath, "why should you be peevish about the methods by which Alfred Harmsworth, on his way to become Lord Northcliffe, built up the success of his religious weeklies? Should you not rather find it an inspiring thought that devoted service to the cause of religion (which, I agree with you, should not be referred to as a commodity) could be made, by business methods, to yield such excellent profits?"

A Disputation Begins

At this point of our conversation, McSnorkey came in and joined us, bestowing himself in my old brown leather arm-chair, on the opposite side of the fireplace from Snagsby.

"But is it not sickening," Snagsby went on, "that Lord Northcliffe should have such a book about himself prepared and published in the United States? Such a piece of arrant clap-trap and Barnumism! How else can you take it than as proving that he thinks the mass of the people on both sides of the Atlantic are a long-eared and gullible generation? He is described on the title-page as Britain's Man of Power, and repeatedly in the book he is spoken of as the most powerful man in Great Britain, and one of the most powerful in the whole world."

"How do you know that Lord Northcliffe has had anything to do with this book?" asked McSnorkey.

"Surely the book speaks for itself in that regard!" Snagsby made answer. "Moreover, is it not precisely of a piece with the methods by which he built up his success?"

"Are you not talking with arrant prejudice, Snagsby?" said McSnorkey. "What if Northcliffe did build up his success by methods which evidently you do not like? You must admit that since the beginning of the War he has used his great power rightly!"

"I am not denying that," said Snagsby. "But what security is there that a man attaining such power by such means will use it rightly? Suppose some Canadian were to arise and make himself powerful by his control of many newspapers, and should use his power not for the public good, but for private ends? Might not such a press, controlled by a schemer, become King over our Democracy?"

McSnorkey shook his head, and said that such a thing could never be either in Great Britain or in Canada. But Snagsby went off on a new tack.

Capitalists and Newspapers

After much more talk, Snagsby said that, as everybody ought to know, the time was past when a man like John Brown, or Horace Greeley could start a daily newspaper like the *Toronto Globe*, or the *New York Tribune*, with a few hundred, or a few thousand dollars.

"Unless you can do what Northcliffe did (and men like Northcliffe are as rare as Napoleons), you must be a capitalist with a mighty long purse, to think of starting a newspaper," said he. "And to exhort a capitalist who owns a newspaper to run it in the interests of truth and progress, is about as reasonable as to exhort a capitalist who owns a mill, or a factory, to run it for the public good, instead of for his own private advantage."

"Not at all!" cried McSnorkey. "The public are not such fools as you seem to imagine!"

And so they kept it up until eleven of the clock, so disputatiously that I had never a chance to get in edgewise any of the many wise things I had to say. And they were still arguing when they went away together, and whether they came to any conclusion, or not, I do not know.

W. J. H.

WINNIPEG, October 1.—McSnorkey telephoned me this afternoon that he would drop in to see me this night, for a talk. And while awaiting him, I have been reading, in the September Canadian Magazine, Sir John Willison's remembrances of his days in the Press Gallery in the House of Parliament at Ottawa, where I, too, worked for years. Many interesting things in good truth Sir John has written in his paper of remembrances; and many things much more interesting that he might have written he has left out.

One of the most characteristic things about the Press Gallery at Ottawa, which distinguishes it from the Press Gallery of the Congress at Washington, and the Press Gallery in the British House of Commons, is that the close and long-standing relations of political parties in Canada with the newspapers—relations as old as Confederation—stand proclaimed in the arrangement by which all the Government newspaper men do sit in that part of the Gallery which is to the right of Mr. Speaker's chair, and the others sit in the part of the Gallery which is to the left of Mr. Speaker.

Party and the Newspapers

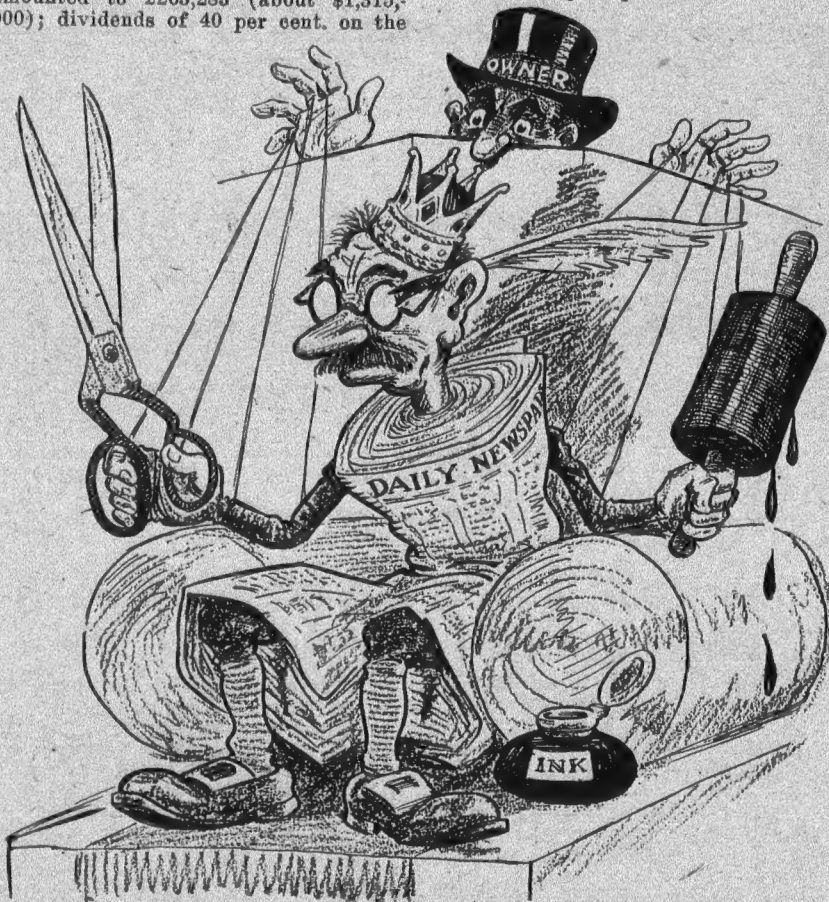
This old-established arrangement at Ottawa is based on the old fundamental fact in Canadian politics that the Government newspapers give most attention to the speeches of the Ministers and their supporters, who sit on the right hand side of the Commons chamber, while the Opposition newspapers give most attention to the Opposition members, who sit on the left hand side of the chamber. In the old days, before the well-marked dividing line between Conservatives and Liberals disappeared in 1897 (a line which was wiped out by the manner in which the Liberal Government performed a tariff policy somersault and landed with their backs, instead of their faces, turned practically in the direction they had been facing so many years before) the debates in the House of Commons at Ottawa used to be pretty fully reported in the Canadian newspapers.

Since 1897, when the Liberal Government was suddenly converted to the Conservative policy of high protective tariffs and lavish bounties to certain Canadian industries, no outstanding principle thereafter divided Conservatives from Liberals in Parliament. No new issues based on principles rose in Dominion politics until 1910, when there was a controversy over the form in which Canada should contribute to the British Navy, and in 1911, when the old question of reciprocity with the United States (which in years gone by had been part of the Conservative policy, with a view of extending the export trade of the Dominion) was revived.

The decline of public interest in the debates of the House at Ottawa was reflected soon after 1897 in the marked curtailment of the space which the newspapers devoted to their parliamentary reports.

A Book About Lord Northcliffe

I had written thus far in this my diary, when Snagsby came in to smooch a pipe of tobacco with me, as is his wont; and seeing me busy a-writing, he took up from my table a book which came to me from New York, fresh from



"Might not such a press, controlled by a schemer, become King over our Democracy?"

common stock were paid."

Snagsby read to me from the book the story of the rise and progress of the Harmsworth religious weeklies:—

The first Harmsworth religious weekly, a paper of an entirely new type, called *The Sunday Companion*, appeared in 1894. It was heralded by all the profuse and sensational publicity methods that had been used successfully in pushing the other Harmsworth weeklies. The truth is that its ingenious promoter had discovered—long before Billy Sunday had made the same discovery on this side of the Atlantic—that religion stands in as much need of advertising as any other commodity.

Snagsby paused in his reading. "Peradventure," quoth he, "the rapid-fire,

"Earth from Bethlehem," "Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh," and a weird musical instrument called "The Harp of David," were also used as premiums.

Prize competitions with a decidedly religious flavor were lavishly employed in advertising and increasing the circulation of the new weekly, large cash prizes being offered. In addition, an organization was started, called *The Bible Band of Britain*.

Every member wore a celluloid badge, with the initials, "B.B.B.," and was pledged to fight pernicious literature, spread Bible truths, and incidentally make known the merits of *The Sunday Companion*. In course of time this organization gained nearly 100,000 members.

United Farmers of Alberta

Convention Resolutions

At the recent meeting of the executive it was decided to refer to a full meeting of the board of directors to be held early in November all resolutions relating to the general conduct of the convention. A number of resolutions have already been received along this line, suggesting topics for discussion, time to be devoted to addresses: (1) On subjects of general interest; (2) matters relating to agriculture, etc. Locals will please see that all such recommendations reach the Central office by November 10 in order that the board of directors can consider them in arranging the convention program.

Resolutions intended for submission to the annual convention should be sent in to the Central early in order that they can be copied and sent out to other locals. A few suggestions in the drawing up of resolutions will no doubt be timely:—In writing resolutions it should be borne in mind that brevity and clearness add strength. Usually there are two parts to a resolution, the reason for the resolution and the thing resolved. Make each of these parts as clear as possible. State your reason briefly, but make the reason clear. Then state the resolution so clearly that there will be no question as to the meaning. The differences between the resolutions coming in from the various locals on the same subject are usually in the literary adornment. Simplicity of statement would keep these various resolutions closer together and make it much easier to draft a consolidated one for the convention.

Do not deal with more than one subject in one resolution.

Membership Drive

S. S. Sears sends the following report re the meetings on the Macleod and Aldersyde lines:—

"Our first stop was at Monarch and alighting from the train, we immediately sensed the lack of almost everything in the way of organization and co-operation. However, we found a very few farmers who were interested and succeeded in holding a meeting, where a temporary president and secretary were elected and a motion was put through calling for another meeting the Saturday following, when a permanent organization would be affected. B. Koule was elected temporary chairman and E. Hahn secretary.

At Champion they had previously stated that it would be useless to make arrangements for a meeting unless one of the executive could be present. Accordingly, Central notified the Champion farmers that Mr. Trego and Mr. Fream would be present. As there was an auction sale in the country that afternoon I attended and had the meeting announced. While there, I met several of the farmers and had quite a discussion about the attitude the people in that district had taken.

The meeting lasted until after 12 o'clock, and at the conclusion, after some questions being answered, it was decided to organize a local and a temporary president and secretary were elected. Champion should become one of the strong locals of the south, as there is a splendid country surrounding.

Our next stop was at Blackie. As they have a real live local there I do not know how much good our trip did, except that we met some friends from Brant and arranged to have an organization meeting there on July 20.

At Okotoks we succeeded in re-organizing an old local that had been latent for some years. At this meeting I was particularly struck by the absence of the younger men and if I would be permitted to offer a suggestion would say that some extra effort should be extended to induce the younger men of that district to "kick in" as all locals have to have new blood occasionally, if they expect to thrive.

At De Winton, which was not on the regular schedule, there was the most enthusiastic meeting that I have yet

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

attended. The success of this meeting was due largely to our good friend, Mr. Bremmer. The speakers on this occasion seemed to catch the spirit of the audience and if there was to be a reward for energy expended, it was doubly given by the manner in which these men proceeded to elect officers. "I nominate Mr. Angus McIntosh for president," "I nominate Mr. Bremmer for vice-president," "I nominate Mr. Reed for secretary-treasurer," and so it went. Directors were chosen to cover the district and after a few discussions the next meeting night was decided upon, and the meeting adjourned. There was more genuine "pep," community spirit, and good will shown at this meeting than all the rest of them put together. I look for this local to be one of the most useful and enthusiastic in the southern part of the province.

At Cayley they heard us coming and beat us to it. A few days previous to our arrival a few of the live wires got together and divided the district into four divisions, two parties to each division, and in this manner several new members were obtained and some old ones brought back in. Need not have any fear of Cayley, as there are several U.F.A.'ers of prominence to look after her.

At Parkland we resurrected a tottering local, which, being the home of two prominent U.F.A. men, we expected to find in a flourishing condition, but sad to relate, such was not the case. Mr. North, the president, was in Calgary. Mr. James Weir, ex-U.F.A. vice-president, and M.L.A. for Nanton, was also away. After waiting several hours and using the telephone we held a meeting, only a few being present. A temporary chairman was elected to carry on the work of the local. From last reports they are doing nicely, and Mr. Straughan was permanently elected president to succeed Mr. North. This was our last meeting, and although it was the end of our trip, we will continue the drive for members throughout the year.

Co-operation at Delacourt

A meeting of the Delacourt local of the U.F.W.A. was held on Saturday, September 14, in the Pleasant Range schoolhouse. The meeting was attended by the president of the Delaware local of the U.F.A., Mr. McIlroy, and a number of members of the U.F.A. also. There is a move on foot to establish a co-operative trading association, and a committee of the Delacourt local U.F.W.A. was appointed to enter into arrangements with the Delaware U.F.A.

Debate Central Bulletin

Waskatemow local held a lively meeting on Saturday, August 4. Twenty-nine members and about a dozen visitors were present. Seven new members were enrolled, which brings the paid-up membership of the local to 66. After the regular business had been transacted, a debate, "Resolved That Capital Punishment Should be Abolished," took place, with three debaters on each side. Each debater was allowed 10 minutes, and the captains five minutes each to reply. Debates are a regular feature of the Waskatemow meetings, and since they have been started, attendance and interest have greatly increased. The debate for the September meeting was, "Resolved That None but Farmers be Eligible for Membership in the U.F.A.," based on the official bulletin recently sent out by the Central office. On August 17 Mr. Rafn, of Bon Accord, visited the local, and gave a splendid address. The secretary states that from a U.F.A. standpoint, it was the best which has ever been delivered in that district.

U.F.A. Briefs

The United News is the title of an interesting little paper which has just made its appearance as the house organ of The United Grain Growers, Ltd. The magazine is designed to carry news of this big farmers' organization to all its shareholders and friends, and the title page bears the words, "This magazine is issued to further the interests of The Organized Farmers of Alberta."

A statue has been erected in the city of Quebec to Louis Hebert, Canada's first farmer who settled in Quebec in 1617. The statue represents a farmer holding in one hand a sickle and in the other a sheaf of newly cut grain.

The Excess Profits Tax has removed some inequalities. In the spring of 1917 the miller received \$16.50 per barrel for flour, while the farmer who grew the wheat used therein received only \$6.93. In the spring of 1918 the same quantity of flour sold for \$11.00 and the farmer's share was \$8.32.—From Canada's War Effort, issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa.

The publicity suggestions appearing on the Manitoba Page of The Guide, of September 4 last, are worth considering by our members. Will our members send their ideas on these points to the Central Office, Calgary?

Bellcamp local have remitted \$26 to Central office, being proceeds of picnic and donated to the Y.M.C.A. work among soldiers and sailors.

A co-operative creamery was the question taken up at the last meeting of the Valhalla Local. A committee was formed to get more information and report further at the next meeting. Some flour has been handled by the members co-operatively.

From Harry J. Simpson, Hanna: "We have a local here that is at work and the farmers of the district are taking an active interest at last. It has been somewhat of a struggle to get this accomplished, but things look rosy for a strong local organization from now on."

Andrew local was organized by Vice-President Rice Sheppard on August 26, starting off with 60 members. It is hoped that this number will be increased to 100 before the next meeting. Mr. Warr, of the United Grain Growers Limited, accompanied Mr. Sheppard, and addressed those present on the co-operative shipping of livestock, etc.



H. W. Wood

An Unjust Appeal Reviewed

By H. W. Wood, Pres. U.F.A.

Under the heading of "Reciprocity," Mr. Parsons seems to admit, inferentially, that his case is breaking down for the lack of dignified argument, and turns in his confusion to a rehash of an old worn-out political appeal to the prejudice and passions of the ignorant.

His sinister thrust in the dark at the American-Canadians needs some intelligent explanation to raise it to the level of fairness and reason. What is this sinister motive that these people could have had in voting for something that would do Canada harm and benefit the U.S.? These people came here to improve their condition, and why would they do themselves harm in order to benefit the country they had left? I came here from the U.S. and I came with the intention of staying. I voted for and supported reciprocity in 1911 because I sincerely believed it would be for the best interests of the people of Canada and I also believe that I, as one of those people, would be benefited myself. I have never seen any logical reason why I should change my mind. I do not believe it would have interfered in any way with any just democratic, national, political, or fiscal policy, or with our national entity, and I have never heard any logical reason why it would do so.

To clinch his appeal he turns to President Taft's letter to Colonel Roosevelt, and after quoting it, he comments as follows: "We all know that Mr. Taft is an extremely capable business man, as well as politician, and he recognized at once what even a measure of reciprocity, such as was then proposed, would mean to both countries." Would not Mr. Parsons have been much more in accord with the facts if he had said that the people of the U.S. were making such a clamour for some relief from the burdens of protection that Mr. Taft decided to throw to them the almost bare bone of limited reciprocity with Canada, and that when he was taken to task for it by another protectionist politician he turned to one of the barren arguments the Canadian politicians were using, because he did not want to give the real reason. Anyhow, what Taft or any other politician may have said has no weight in the discussion unless it contains some real reason, and reason is stronger when it stands alone and detached from any appeal to prejudice.

Mr. Parsons promised in his introductory remarks to deal with the problems of the tariff as they affect agriculturists, and we are much disappointed that he has failed to do so. I am sure the farmers would be much interested in hearing a plain, simple statement of a protective tariff beneficiary as to just how he thinks the protective tariff does affect the interest of the farmers.

Under the heading of "Hostility to Manufacturers" we find a brief review of Sir Wilfrid's declaration as leader of the opposition, compared to his acts as leader of the government. It may have been fear that governed Sir Wilfrid's actions after his election, or it may have been his inability to hold the elements of his government together, or it may have been a change of heart as Mr. Parsons suggests, but I think it is clear that the common people of Canada admire him most as leader of the opposition and that the specially-favored interests admire him most as leader of the government. The reasons for these different attitudes are as clear as the sun. What democrats are now seeking for is a leader who will see that the democratic doctrines of Sir Wilfrid are put into force.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Homeopathic Tabloid

PRESCRIPTION: For local associations that are feeling anaemic, "feak and weeble," or that have "the tired feeling" or the notion that life isn't worth living. The following to be taken—hypodermically. A cure is practically impossible unless some such serum drop is got under the skin.

1. Query: How often have your directors during the past 12 months got together and resolutely faced the responsibilities and opportunities before your association in the light of the aims of the movement as stated in the constitution?

2. What, beside the payment of his membership fee, have you given each member of your local in the way of opportunity to serve the cause for which we are organized?

3. Have you considered what the state of the general association statistics must be if those 50 secretaries never send in their semi-annual reports due now two full months ago.

N.B. If the attack is simple Grain Growers' indigestion a splendidly effective remedy will be found in the Peptones from the Heliocentric Laboratory found on one of the earlier pages of The Guide and always initialed W.J.H.

Two to be Helped

One person the local association should help is the individual who is a member of the association but who does not read The Guide. There are some hundreds of them in Manitoba. Every local board that is on to its job should know just who they are and should make a "dead set" to get them to take and read the organ of the movement. They cannot be fully informed without it. Their membership shows their interest in the movement. That interest will be quickened and inspired and made active for the cause if the local association succeeds in placing The Guide in their homes. Have your board go carefully over the lists and do not rest till every blank is filled.

A second person who ought to be helped is the individual who is a reader of The Guide but not a worker in the movement. There are several thousands of them in Manitoba. Do not be incredulous. It is a fact—several thousand Guide readers in the province who have not yet lined up with the workers. Every local board should know just who they are in its locality and should make a "dead set" to get them into active membership. They are the kind you want. They know something of the principles and the practices of the movement. They are not entirely unsympathetic. They have taken one step. It is up to the local association to get them to take the second.

If you are puzzling your brains for something for your association to do, quit at once, and go after these two classes till you secure every member as a reader of The Guide and every reader of The Guide as a worker in the movement.

Executive Meeting

The executive of the Provincial Association meets jointly with the executive of the Women's Section in the office, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, October 8.

Any business or suggestion which any district director or other worker may wish to have brought before the executive should be forwarded at once. District plans for fall work, dates for fall conventions, requests for speakers, etc., should be in the hands of the executive on the morning of that day. Preparations for the fall and winter campaign will be the chief business. Any suggestion or proposal which may help the executive with those preparations will be welcome. The year is hurrying to its close. Act to-day.

Not a Frill

Here and there is to be found a member of the association who seems to re-

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W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

gard the educational and social propaganda as a more or less unnecessary adjunct to the real work of the association, which he conceives to be in the realm of prices, and business, and taxation. Community betterment, literary study, social gatherings, public lectures, local libraries, etc., do not appeal to him.

The corrective of this position is that when attention is devoted exclusively to the securing of immediate gain, and when the individual does not concern himself with the business, social and political principles which underlie just dealing, he will soon drop back into the position in which crafty interests will find him an easy prey. There is no safety in a merely temporary relief or amelioration. It is not a palliative that is wanted, but a cure. And for a permanent cure there is demanded constant and intelligent vigilance. That means

dissemination of information. That means local discussion and debate. That means reading economic and social literature. That means full efficiency in the community life.

The founders of the movement were wise as to this matter. They knew that the community must be intelligently grounded in the principles of business, of the relationships of industries, and of social and industrial co-operation if it was to be permanently strong to repel and escape the profiteer. And hence they made it a social and educational institution from the beginning. And it will be folly for any association to seek simply to save or grasp a dollar here or there as it may, and to neglect the maintenance of that power by which alone right conditions and relationships may be maintained. The social and educational work is not a frill. It is the heart of the movement.

To Manitoba Teachers

An Open Letter

Winnipeg, September 30, 1918.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

In addressing the teachers of the province the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association writes from the point of view of one who served an apprenticeship of nearly seven years to the teaching profession, and who has, not only a deep sense of the national importance of the work committed to teachers, but a very cordial recognition of the difficulties of their task and the handicaps under which in many cases they labor.

The ground on which, as an association, we address the teachers is that we, as they, are community servants, engaged in assisting the individuals of the community toward fuller self-realization and complete social efficiency in their life together. Preparation for satisfying life is the essential principle back of our endeavors as it is back of theirs. And hence we urge that there should be a large measure of mutual understanding and co-operation between us. The objection that will here and there be offered is that the Association is a kind of a "trade" organization and that the teacher cannot afford to connect himself with a particular section of the community. That point of view we wish emphatically to repudiate. In the rural community, which includes the average small town, the Grain Growers' Association stands for the whole community. We are non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-class in any sense, and we include in our membership men and women with a wide variety of view and from many different lines of occupation. Many school teachers are already active in our work in the local associations and are finding it not only a means of fuller and more sympathetic touch with the district, but a real stimulus to more effective service.

Common Aims

We cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that our aims are closely related to those by which the teaching profession is actuated. Wherever we are true to those aims we are an educative body. We need the help which our teachers can give us, and we believe we can assist them in some measure toward the attainment of the ideals they hold. In order to set before them the fundamental principles of our organization I beg to quote from our constitution the formal statement of our objects. They are as follows:—

(a) The all around development of rural life with a view to making it as satisfying and effective in the commonwealth as possible and the establishment of right relationships between rural and urban communities.

(b) To forward in every honorable and legitimate way the interests of the rural population, not in antagonism to other elements of our population, but in cordial co-operation with all.

(c) To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms to arrange for lectures, and to further extend knowledge along economic and social lines, with a view to elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

(d) To educate and stimulate the populace to fuller exercise of the powers of citizenship in order to see the realization locally of a more genuine and efficient democracy.

(e) To promote independent personal thinking upon the questions of the time, to create public spirit and to quicken the public conscience in regard to evils that persist in our present life, in order that so far as possible they may be abolished.

(f) To watch legislation relating to the farmers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of their grain, livestock and other products. To suggest to parliament from time to time through duly appointed delegates, as it may be found necessary, revision of existing legislation or the passing of new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

(g) To promote the securing by local country and village communities of suitable halls or meeting places and the equipment and furnishing of such as social and community centres.

(h) To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products and of supplying staple commodities.

For these things we earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation of every school teacher throughout the rural districts and the small towns of the province.

How Teachers May Help

It may be asked: What can the teacher do? We answer that there are two spheres in which he or she can help us. First, in the work of the school itself. The personal influence of the teacher is often one of the most important formative influences, not only upon the intellects of the children, but upon their whole attitude to life and its demands. The teacher who is personally impressed with the necessity for the recognition of community obligations, for the taking up of social and civic responsibilities, will both consciously and unconsciously influence his pupils in the direction of preparing for life service as a personal factor in the community. The view of making life not merely a "success," but a service of one's fellowmen and a real contri-

bution to human progress will be gradually but surely imparted, and the teacher's work will be done with the vital purpose of assisting the children to take up the life-task from this point of view. Thus, when the young people go out from the school they will be fitted both in spirit and in intellect for the service of man which is also the service of God. And the teacher who can accomplish this, even with a small percentage of those who come under his care, is doing a work of the very first importance for the nation, and for the world's life.

In the second place, the teacher will be able to assist the cause in his social and general relationships in the community. He should be one of the people, and in many cases his talents and his training will fit him to be one of the leaders of the people. He will often find opportunity of assisting in social and educative and recreational gatherings of the people. He will have the opportunity of helping to promote the higher forms of social entertainment as contrasted with the lower, the really constructive and profitable, as contrasted with the superficial, frivolous and empty. In literary and general study, in debating and public speaking, in musical culture and in the elevation and socializing of life generally, the teacher will find his opportunity. And so far from such activities hindering his distinctly professional work, they will be a distinct help, relieving tension, broadening vision, developing latent powers and promoting those generous sympathies which mean much for the sweetening and enrichment of life.

Invitation

To such life and to such service the Grain Growers' movement invites the teachers of the West—seeking their sympathetic co-operation in the work we are trying to do, and pledging our loyal support in their great work of moulding the personal life of the next generation of Canadian citizens.

With cordial greetings, on behalf of the association.

Wm. R. Wood

Secretary.

Quiz Corner

Is it morally right to live without productive labor?

Is the law of the market compatible with the fraternal conception of society?

What agencies are at work in your community to set right again the man who has gone wrong? Is your association one of them?

Is it a superficial or a profound test to range a man according to his sympathy with the common people?

The trend of civilization is toward intelligent service on plain pay.

Democracy was long in coming. Jesus Christ was on the side of the common people long, long before democracy was in the ascendant.

If you could purchase a single advance with your life, what would you choose?

Is your life actually going to purchase any positive betterment for your fellowmen?

The matter of raising the moral standards of society is pre-eminently an affair of the young. They must do it or it will never be done.

Would any real social value be lost if incomes averaged \$2,000 and none exceeded \$10,000?

The principle of reverence for personality constitutes the truest and highest test of either an individual or a civilization.—H. C. King.

The Hebrew prophets concentrated their incomparable religious energy on the simple demand for righteousness—that is, for right, for justice, for a square deal and no rake-off, or special privilege—especially in social and national life.—Rauschenbusch.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Responsibility for Situation

DURING an interview with the Moose Jaw Times recently, Hugh McKellar gave expression to some views which are of especial interest to the grain growers of this province. Discussing the shortage of labor for the harvest fields, Mr. McKellar was most emphatic in placing the responsibility for the very serious situation, at the doors of the Dominion government and the Canadian transportation companies. In outlining the present conditions Mr. McKellar reiterated his views given before the commission in Regina some years ago, when the subject of western immigration was being considered. At the same time Mr. McKellar expressed the opinion that the farmers had themselves also to blame, and that in order to avoid such a serious state of affairs in the future they would have to get down to better farming and possibly cut down their acreage considerably.

"The government," he said, "exhorted farmers to raise every bushel of wheat possible and to cultivate every acre possible. The railways in turn advertised the fact that he was supplied with the help needed to garner the crop. The farmer did as requested, believing that the government would see to it that he was supplied with the help needed to harvest it and this year that help has not been forthcoming."

Mr. McKellar stated further that "this year's shortage will be a lesson to the farmers and that next year they would not plant more than they and possibly one or two hired men could take care of." As a remedy he suggested that "men brought here should be induced to remain all the year round. But to have them do this it would be necessary for the farmers to build their own cottages on the farm, allow them to plant their own vegetables in the garden and possibly to have their own cows for themselves and family. If such a step were taken much of the hardship endured by farmers, owing to the shortage of help, will be overcome."

Mr. McKellar also expressed the opinion that the whole system of bringing men out to the prairies from the east is wrong, and led to a very great deal of disorganization in ordinary business. "The men," he stated, "lose at least one day in preparing to leave for the west, three or four days more are lost in travelling, and at least another day before they start work on their arrival, making a total of approximately six days lost by each man. As some 30,000 men are shipped to the prairies from the east this means that 180,000 valuable working days are lost. And what is true of the men coming here is also true when they make their departure, and all this for the sake of getting an average of 25 days' work on the prairies. The idea of the cottage on the farm is, to my mind, the only solution of the difficulty."

Cost of Production

When President Parsons of the Manufacturers' Association, during his recent address, threw out the insinuation that the grain growers of the prairie provinces were rolling in wealth, he obviously spoke without the book. Amongst the many things which he overlooked in his calculation was the fact that the former are victims of the same conditions which face every employer of labor, as well as every consumer.

The fact that the price of wheat has been fixed at \$2.24 per bushel does not represent the whole story. Recently the Canadian Railway Commission authorized a considerable increase in rates in the transportation companies, which appears to have been accepted as a challenge by every Tom, Dick and Harry to go and do likewise. The price of labor jumped to \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day and board, which has been followed by a big increase amongst the threshermen. According to a statement prepared by a grain grower in the McGee district, the cost of threshing according

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J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

to the new rates proposed will amount to \$307 per day, not including board for the men. The statement referred to was received at Central a few days ago, and is in part as follows:—

"Would you kindly advise if the Grain Growers are going to take up the matter re threshers overcharging this fall. I spoke to a thresherman a few days ago, who informed me that the price this fall would be \$15 per hour, farmers to find coal, water, stook teams, and feed for men and horses. This is an awful price to pay for a 12-hour day and represents \$180 for his day's work, with only an engineer to pay."

"At this rate it will cost the farmer \$307 per day, without including cost of boarding the men, which works out as follows:—

8 teams for stook wagons at \$10..	\$80.00
2 teams for drawing water at \$10..	20.00
1 team for drawing coal at \$10.....	10.00
2 tons of coal at \$8.50 per ton.....	17.00
Thresherman at \$15 per hour	180.00

Total \$307.00

"The thresherman is under no more expense this year than other years and I think that it is a proper hold-up and should be investigated by the government. Added to the above will be the cost of boarding 12 men, which, at a cost of one dollar per day for each man, brings the total daily cost to approximately \$320 per day. Twelve days threshing represents an outlay of \$3,840, which suggests that it is much more profitable for those taking off the crop than for those putting it in."

Farming Not Manual Labor

"With what little wisdom we are governed," is a sentiment frequently experienced, following the perusal of some of the balderdash which sometimes passes the lips of our so-called statesmen. According to the report of a speech appearing in the Toronto Sun, which was delivered by Edmund Bristol, M.P. for Centre Toronto, in the House of Commons, Canadian farmers are rollicking in luxury, idleness and extravagance. Until Mr. Bristol, M.P., has spent just one year on the wind-swept, frost-blighted and hail-out districts of this province, he is apparently incompetent to discuss intelligently the facts he has so completely fallen down in an attempt to describe.

The Toronto Sun's report of Mr. Bristol's address contains the following brilliant spasm, and was surely merely intended for the joke editor; but was not so understood by the "chief," who published it as an item of news:—

"There was a long time in the history of this country when the farming community suffered and endured great hardships," admitted Mr. Bristol. "It was hard to get a boy to stay on the farm in those days; but now he no longer gets up early in the morning to milk the cows. He does not need to; he uses condensed milk. He does not require horses because his farm machinery is driven by motor power. He goes to town in his automobile and spends his winters in Los Angeles. I have been told by one man the situation was so bad that for lack of exercise some were erecting gymnasiums on their farms for exercising, because manual labor was a thing of the past."

Blaming the Miner

More light on the coal situation generates more heat, of a mental kind of course, and the further the matter is investigated the more apparent it is that there is "something rotten in Denmark"—or Fernie.

Recently reference was made in the Grain Growers paper to the fact that, while coal miners were being paid two-and-a-half cents per ton as additional

pay for mining coal, the mine operators raised the price to the retailers approximately 600 per cent. over the wage increase. Attempts have been made to place the responsibility for rising prices on the miners, and to camouflage the actual conditions by an attempt to fix the blame on miners of alien birth. It is all the more interesting, therefore, to be able to supplement the facts already published by the following evidence, which were supplied by Alex. Ross, M.L.A., for Calgary, during an interview with an Alberta newspaper.

According to Mr. Ross, coal could be purchased—prior to the recent raise—in Drumheller at \$4.95 per ton. It is only 85 miles to Calgary, but during the trip the price rose so rapidly that on its arrival in the latter city the same coal costs from \$8.25 to \$8.50 per ton; while the same coal on its arrival in the city of Winnipeg costs from \$9.50 to \$12.50 per ton. The transportation charges are \$4.15 per ton to Winnipeg; which at 35 cars per train and 40 tons per car, yields the handsome revenue to the transportation company of \$5,810 for every train of coal—approximately 1,400 tons—hailed into Winnipeg.

Who Gets Rake-Off, No. 2?

But, as this 1,400 tons of Drumheller coal costs the Winnipegers over \$15,400, who gets "the rake-off" between the cost of transportation and the charges at the mouth of the pit? These figures recapitulated should prove interesting reading to Fuel Controller C. A. Magrath:—

1,400 tons at \$4.85 per ton (mine price)	\$6,930
1,400 ditto \$4.15, C.P. rates	5,810

Total charges	\$12,740
1,400 tons at \$11 per ton, Winnipeg	15,400

The above figures show a balance to the good of \$2,600; or approximately \$2.00 per ton, above mine prices.

Actual Miners' Wages

Referring to the frequent attempts to prove, by inspired articles in the press, that the enormous increases are due to the high wages received by "alien" miners Mr. Ross clears away this camouflage also. "In 1915, the miners struck for an increase in wages and the strike was ended by the appointment of a commissioner with wide powers to adjudicate between miners and operators. The men's agreement was the adoption of a minimum wage. The commissioner was authorized to investigate the cost of living, a report of which was to be made quarterly; the increase or decrease, if any, to be added to or deducted from the minimum agreed upon. Since the adoption of the agreement several increases have been made, aggregating (prior to the recent raise) 54 cents per day for both contract and day labor."

Repudiates \$18 Per Day Story

In contradiction of the oft repeated statement that "the miners are earning \$18 per day and are making so much money that they refuse to work except in short periods," Mr. Ross quotes from the wage agreement, which puts the quietus on these highly inflated yarns: "Contract miners in the lignite fields receive \$1.00 per ton, plus 54 cents per day for increased cost of living. A fair day's work for a miner is six tons per day and accepting this as a basis means that the miner receives \$1.00 per ton. Additional rates are paid for crosshead work which may increase the total by about half a cent per ton. In order to earn \$6.57 per day he must bore a hole, blast, pick and fill into a wagon seven tons per day. At least 15 per cent. or 20 per cent. is lost by screening, which the miner is not paid for. In addition he must keep his place safe by timbering."

Alien Enemy (?), Miners

Referring to the frequent attempts

to attribute these conditions to the greed and unreasonableness of alien—not alien enemies—labor, Mr. Ross concludes as follows: "It is quite true, as has been stated, that a large percentage of the miners are aliens, but not alien enemies. Some people wonder why there comes to be so many aliens employed about our mines. The explanation is this: A large number of the mines are but in their initial stages of development, where the accommodation is not altogether like the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, with the result that the English-speaking miners were difficult to get. The operators have always preferred this class of labor because it is more mobile. Italians predominate in the Drumheller and Fernie fields; while the Slavic predominate in the North and Lethbridge fields."

Collective Life Assurance

What can be done in the matter of life assurance, while at the same time helping on the co-operative movement, has been demonstrated now for several years past by the Co-operative Insurance Society, Manchester, England, which is a branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The scheme is known as Collective Life Assurance. Under this plan a local co-operative association may ensure the whole of its members collectively, one policy only being issued in the name of the association. The premium is based on the number of members, the amount per member being very small. On the death of a member, or the wife or husband of a member, a claim is put in with the local association, and if found in perfect order it is paid immediately, settlement being made with the Co-operative Insurance Society at a later date.

The actual benefits depend on the amount of trading done through the local store, and to arrive at the exact amount an average is taken of the amount of trade done by the member in question during the past three years. The benefits may therefore be less in one year than in a previous year, or on the other hand they may be greater, according as the average trade for the three years is less or greater. The chief feature of this scheme is that it not only provides to some extent for death, but at the same time is an incentive to greater loyalty to the association. The movement has been a pronounced success almost from the first, and is spreading very fast in all parts of Britain. It is a movement which is well worth considering on this side of the Atlantic. Possibly the scheme could not be adopted, in every detail, but it may contain the germs of a scheme which would be workable here. Anyway, we present the idea for what it is worth, be it much or little.

The Power of Ideals

The ideal of love is a hard doctrine to preach in a world of hate, but all the great teachers of the world have seen that the only possible basis of permanent peace is the establishment in love of the brotherhood of man. Christ taught it, and those who are true to the ideals of Christ still teach it. Above the roar of shot and shell, above the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying, over the battlefield of Europe floats a woman's voice, who nursed wounded friend and wounded foe; the voice of a woman who paid the supreme penalty because she set the captive free; the voice of a woman and a prophetess whose name is indelibly inscribed upon the honor roll of history. Hear and remember the words of Edith Cavell: "But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity, I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone." That is the most noble speech that has been made by any speaker during the war. It should be written in letters of gold upon every public building through the length and breadth of Christendom, for it contains the germ of truth that will yet save the world.—F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.



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QUALITY of cream as evidenced by De Laval butter always scoring highest in every important contest.

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PROFIT in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine, twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts.

SATISFACTION which is no small consideration, and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, and being sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

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Our plan of Banking by Mail is simple, absolutely safe and thoroughly practical.

It gives every person an equal opportunity to enjoy the services of this Bank, also to build up systematically a surplus fund at interest for use in the time of need.

Write for Folder "B."

Bank of Hamilton
Winnipeg Man.

"A Bank for your Savings"

Development of the White Faces

Continued from Page 9

animals with these markings are supposed to be less liable to contract eye diseases caused by the glare of the sun.

In respect to conformation the Herefords are equally as uniform as they are in color and markings. The following may be taken as a fairly full description of a bull of the breed.

The head should be moderately short, forehead broad, with horns springing straight from the sides of the head and slightly drooping and of a wax-like appearance. Black tips to the horns are considered rather objectionable. The eyes should be full and prominent. Nose broad and of a clear flesh color. The body should be thick, deep and on short legs, well set apart. The top and underline should be straight. Neck thick, with a well developed crest. Shoulders sloping but lying well open at the top between the blades. Chest full and deep. Ribs well sprung. Flank deep. Buttocks broad, with lower thighs well developed and coming down well meated to the hocks. The tail should be neatly set on and evenly filled between the setting of the tail and the hipbones. The hipbones should be well covered and not prominent. The whole carcass should be covered with firm flesh. The skin should be thick, yet mellow to the touch and well coated with an abundance of thick soft curly hair of a rich red color and silky to the touch.

A bull should be of as masculine appearance as possible and possess plenty of bone and substance.

The cow should be altogether more feminine in appearance. Head and neck less massive and eyes denoting a placid and docile character. A most striking feature of all Hereford cattle is the wonderfully long, thick, curly coats that they develop, clearly denoting the hardy constitutions they possess.

Merits of the Breed

Natural aptitude to fatten and early maturity are, perhaps, the predominant characteristics of the Hereford breed, and on account of their being such essential points in a beef breed, they have been most carefully maintained and developed in the Hereford breed since its foundation, so that today no breed can produce the same amount of best beef in as short a time and on the same amount of food as the Hereford.

Hereford cattle have always been and are still bred and reared under perfectly natural conditions and with the exception of the bulls and a few show animals none are ever housed. The cows and heifers run out in the pastures all the year round, receiving nothing in the way of extra food except a little rough hay or straw during the most severe weather and at calving time. It is also the practice of a large number of breeders to allow their cows to calve out in the open meadows. This open air treatment has the effect of keeping the cattle healthy and extremely hardy and it is on this account that Herefords have been able to withstand so successfully all the hardships and extremes of climate in the various countries where they have been tried.

Freedom from Tuberculosis

In respect to freedom from tuberculosis Herefords stand unchallenged by any other breed of cattle in the world. The breed, taken as a whole, is practically immune from this terrible disease. It is only in the case of animals that have been highly fed for show purposes and have been exposed to the risk of contagion with animals of other breeds at shows that the disease is ever found.

This comparative immunity from tuberculosis is a clear indication of great hardiness of constitution and is undoubtedly due to the natural manner in which the breed has been maintained throughout its history.

Purchasers of Hereford cattle for export are relieved of the necessity and expense of paying exorbitant premiums to insure their cattle against failure to pass the tuberculin test at the port of debarkation. In the case of most other breeds, exporters are compelled to cover the risk of their animals being slaugh-

The Grain Growers' Guide

A PATRIOTIC DUTY

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Each Blacklegoid is a dose of blackleg vaccine in pill form ready to inject under the skin of the animal.

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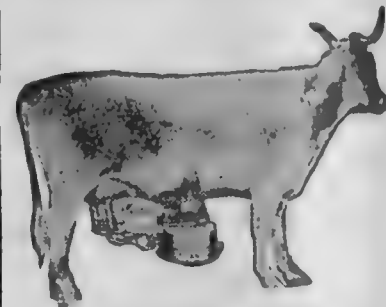
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THE OMEGA Milking Machine



has these advantages over other machines. Transparent celluloid milking tubes instead of rubber ones which harbor germs and are difficult to clean. Pail and test-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The udder has no weight to carry. The pail cannot be knocked over and the test-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up straw or filth. The OMEGA milks fast and milks clean.

OMEGA THE BEST BY TEST

The OMEGA is used and recommended by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., one of the largest importers and breeders of record Ayrshire cattle in Canada. He writes regarding the OMEGA as follows: "It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber. The pail hanging on the cow's back never touching the floor, the position in which the test-cups are held, insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today."

Write now for our Free Illustrated Booklet, describing the many superior features of the OMEGA.

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HIDES WOOL FUR

If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL etc., ship them to

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BRANDON MANITOBA

Write for Prices and Shipping Tags



Some of the Oxford and Shropshire Rams to be sold at the Paradise Stock Farm, Lacombe, Alberta, on October 16, 1918.

tered owing to the large number that are condemned.

Although coming to maturity so early, Hereford cows have exceptionally long lives as breeders. Dropping their first calf usually at about three years of age, they continue breeding up to 14 and 15 years of age, and numerous instances occur of cows breeding regularly up to a much greater age.

It is confidently claimed that the Hereford bull is the most prepotent sire of all races of cattle. With whatever cattle he is crossed, whether pedigree or mongrel, he invariably transmits to his progeny his own wonderful qualities and characteristics. This fact is a most important one, especially when it is required to grade up the native stock of a country or improve the standard of any particular herd.

Herefords are unsurpassed as grazers and will readily fatten on grass alone. For this reason and the fact that more Herefords can be grazed per acre than any other breed, they have always been in great demand in the big grazing districts of England. Grass fed Herefords are in great favor and command top prices on the London markets during the season. The carcass of a Hereford has that marbled, well-mixed appearance that butchers and consumers prefer.

Herefords are far less fastidious in regard to their food and will consume and fatten quickly on forage that other breeds will not eat.

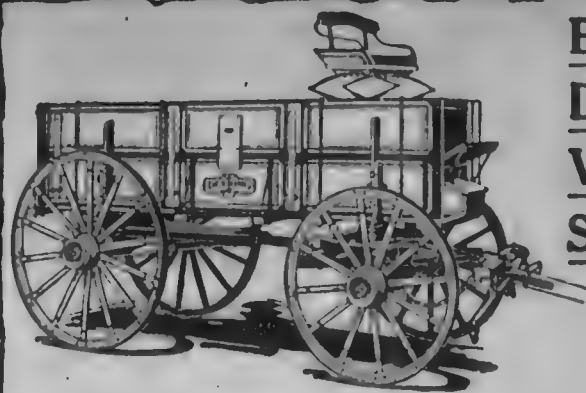
Herefords have proved themselves throughout the world to be without a doubt the finest ranching breed of cattle in existence. Where droughts are prevalent, water and fodder short and difficult to obtain and long distances have to be covered, Herefords do far better than any other breed; in fact, it can be safely stated that Herefords will live and get fat where most other breeds will die. The bulls are sure and impressive sires and quickly stamp the native stock with their own easy feeding and beef-producing propensities. The cows are sure and regular breeders and are splendid mothers, rearing their calves well and maintaining their own condition at the same time.

Dipping the Flock.

Possibly no feature of flock management is more neglected than that of regular dipping of the sheep. The reason for this is no doubt due to the fact that the loss from neglecting to dip is not appreciated. The flock comes in the fall usually in good flesh, the wool has attained considerably growth and the presence and the injury of the pest is not apparent unless a careful examination is made. The result is the animals go through the winter and in the spring are, in spite of good feeding, often in an emaciated condition. No

animal that is infested with ticks and lice can be expected to thrive. Not only does it rid the sheep of these annoying parasites, but the quality and quantity of the wool is very much improved. From a financial standpoint there is no question about the value of fall dipping. The cost is not great. The most successful sheepmen follow the practice regularly and those who have once started very seldom neglect it afterwards. Fall dipping of sheep is more important than spring dipping. In the spring after the sheep are shorn the ticks usually leave the sheep and attack the lambs. This explains the importance of dipping the lambs in the spring. Most satisfactory results are obtained by dipping the entire flock both spring and fall, but as stated previously, the fall dipping is the more important of the two. When the operation is carefully done, very few, if any, parasites remain alive. Experiments conducted at Wyoming Station proved this. A sheep having wool two inches long was dipped according to instructions in Cooper's Powder and allowed to dry for three days. Then 50 ticks were placed in the wool. The following day most of the ticks were gone. Three days later no live ticks could be found. Then 50 more live ticks were placed on the sheep, and these were observed dead in a few days. This sheep was later turned in with infested sheep and remained comparatively free from ticks for some time. It should be remembered, however, that in order to keep the flock clean they should be kept separate from infested animals and any new members introduced to the flock should be first dipped.

The dipping should be done in the fall before it becomes too cold. Morning is the most satisfactory time and a bright day should be chosen so the wool may become well dried the same day. For the ordinary farm flock it is not necessary to go to any great layout for the dipping tank. A receptacle that will hold water and is large and strong enough will answer. One can be constructed out of ordinary dressed lumber, tongued and grooved, and when the joints are put together with pitch or tar it will prevent leaks. Such a tank will not be expensive. Steel or galvanized iron tanks may be built for the purpose or the local tinsmith could construct it. The tank, whether it be made of lumber or iron, should be so constructed as to have a slope of about 35 degrees, on which cleats are fastened. These form a stairway for the sheep to climb out of the vat. A draining board or platform should also be provided at the end of the tank when the sheep pass out; they should remain standing on this for a short time to allow to drip and the drippings to run back into the tank. Unless the arrangement is made to save the drippings there is a great



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Annual Auction Sale of Sheep and Swine

By the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations
Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, October 23-24, 1918

THE SHEEP SALE

Open to Pure-breds, Males and Females, Grade Ewes, Ewe Lambs and Wethers.

THE SWINE SALE

Open to Pure-Breds, Males and Females.

Sheep Sale open to Western Canada. Swine Sale, entries limited to Manitoba Breeders.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 1.—Pedigrees with transfers must accompany every entry.

W. I. SMALE, Secretary.

Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, Brandon, Manitoba.

Pure-bred Sheep and Swine for Sale

On account of limited range, shortage of feed, and serious losses from Coyotes, I am forced to reduce my holdings of Sheep and Swine. Special prices for the next 60 days. 20 Registered SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD RAMS. 100 Registered SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD EWES, all ages. Shropshire Ram, American and Canadian Champion, and Ewe a well-known winner at all the Western Summer Fairs, also a number of prize-winning American Ewes. The OXFORDS are of the same high quality.

BERKSHIRES.—Sows ready to farrow. Bred to "Ames Rival," 148, brother to World's Champion Berkshire. Boars, six to 12 weeks old, by same sire. This is the finest lot of hogs I ever raised. All show stock.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, both sexes from tested cows. Write me early.

WM. GILBERT, Sunnybrook Stock Farm, STONY PLAIN, ALTA.

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SEND FOR CATALOG of all kinds of fencing for farms, ranches, parks, cemeteries, lawns, poultry yards, ornamental fencing and gates. See the Peerless line first before you buy. Catalog is nicely illustrated.

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Dipping the Flock at Brandon Experimental Farm.

Great Dispersion Sale of REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

VERMILION, ALTA.

On Tuesday, October 22, 1918

AT 12 NOON SHARP

Owing to the death of Mr. Wm. Robinson, this choicely-bred herd of pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle must be sold along with

2 Registered 2-year-old Clydesdale Stallions
20 Head of Farm Work Horses and
all Farm Machinery

The Shorthorn offering is composed of a three-year-old herd bull, 7 yearling bulls, 7 three-year-old heifers, 8 two-year-old heifers, 2 yearlings, and 8 calves. They carry the blood of the following families: "Duchess Lavender," "Crimson Flower," "Broadhooks," "Nonpareil," "Mina," "Mysie," "Sittyton Stamford," "Rosebud," "Jenny Lind," and other well-known strains.

They are a lot of highly-bred cattle and many of them have won prizes in western show rings.

TERMS CASH NO RESERVE

Catalogs ready October 8, 1918. Send for one.

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are market toppers from baby beef stage to maturity, grow quickly, fatten rapidly, have high dressing percentage and abundant milking qualities.

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Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions one to five years old; grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

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Registered CLYDESDALE STALLION, "Sable Prince," No. 11766. Foaled July 10, 1910.

3 Registered Red Polled Bulls: one, four months' old; yearling; and one, two years' old, April 10.
1 Registered Cow, Red Polled: eight years' old, supposed to be in calf; four two-year-old heifers, supposed to be in calf, half Red Polled and part Shorthorn.
6 Young Bulls: three-quarter Red Polled, good ones and still on cows.
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1 HAY PRESS, in good condition, "International," one horse power.

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THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

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"Springfield Prince." Owned and Exhibited by Laycock & McDonald, Calgary. First Prize Ayrshire Bull in Aged Class and Champion of the Breed, at Calgary Summer Show, 1918.

deal of waste. The sheep should remain in the fluid two minutes at least so the dip will saturate every portion of the skin. A temperature of around 100 degrees Fahr. is about right for the liquid. Care should be taken to keep the contents of the vat well stirred, otherwise the lower portion will get very strong and that above weak. There are several makes of sheep dips on the market, any of which will give satisfactory results if directions are carefully followed.

Shorthorn Cows in Record of Performance

The Canadian Record of Performance was opened to Shorthorns only a few years ago, the first certificate issued bearing the date of April 11, 1914. Owing to the fact that most Shorthorn breeders allow their cows to nurse their calves it could not be expected that the number of cows entered for the Record of Performance would compare with the numbers entered from a strictly dairy breed. A few breeders, however, have interested themselves in testing the milking qualities of their cows, and up to the present date 195 certificates of Performance have been issued to Shorthorns.

An analysis of the results shows the following: In all, 92 certificates have been issued for mature cows, 24 for four-year-olds, 42 for three-year-olds; 37 for two-year-olds.

Mature records average 8,251 pounds milk and 327 pounds fat.

Four-year-olds average 8,004 pounds milk and 320 pounds fat.

Three-year-olds average 6,649 pounds milk and 266 pounds fat.

Two-year-olds average 6,272 pounds milk and 258 pounds fat.

53 mature records, 11 four-year-old records, 13 three-year-old records, and 9 two-year-old records have an average annual production of over 300 pounds fat and 15 mature records, 2 four-year-old records, and 2 three-year-old records average over 400 pounds fat.

The highest Canadian record is held by the cow "Coquette 2nd" 107052, who produced 17,723 pounds milk and 636 pounds fat, a very creditable record for a dairy cow of any breed.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Shorthorn is primarily a beef breed, and that the breeders of dairy Shorthorns must keep in view their dual-purpose character and not sacrifice their value as beef producers in order to obtain milking records, the showing made by the breed is certainly a very creditable one, and proves beyond a doubt that the dual-purpose animal is a possibility.—G. E. Day, Secretary Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Sheep Men Active

On Saturday, September 7, a special meeting of the Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Association was held at Maple Creek, Sask., to consider the advisability of introducing some new blood into the range bands of the southwestern part of the province. Professor Shaw, livestock commissioner for the province, addressed the meeting, dealing particularly with the question of greater care in the selection of sires for use on range bands. Not only should care be taken in selection of the individual rams but only certain breeds were suitable for range work. Many sheepmen in past years had spoiled their bands by the too free use of the black-faced or typical mutton type of sheep. Prof. Shaw strongly advised the use of the Rambouillet rams on western range flocks. Not only would the wool be increased greatly in quantity and quality, but this line of breeding would result in producing a hardier sheep and one that would give the rancher better returns than any other under the same conditions. To illustrate these faults two Rambouillet rams were shown together with their fleeces, each of which weighed over 20 pounds and which were adjudged by the Dominion wool grader to be the best fleeces in this year's Saskatchewan wool clip.

The meeting was unanimous in approving of Prof. Shaw's suggestions.



"Marshall of Glencarnock." First Prize aged Aberdeen-Angus Bull at Calgary Summer Show, 1918. Owned and exhibited by A. E. Nead, Olds, Alberta.

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"Eastlake" Tanks are right in every rivet. All styles including, House Tanks, Cisterns, Granaries, Hog Troughs, Gasoline and Coal Oil Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers, etc., Well Curbing, Corrugated Culverts, Garages.

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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



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and orders were taken for a carload of Ramboulet rams and a number of ewes of the same breed. The Livestock branch of the Department of Agriculture will arrange for purchasing and importing these rams from the western states, where most of the best flocks of range-bred Ramboulets are located.

Reciprocity in Registration

A significant piece of constructive work was done by the board of directors in its meeting at Detroit, July 22. We refer to the reciprocity arrangement worked out by President Aitken, and ratified by the board and a declaration from the Canadian association, subject to final O.K. by the membership of each corporation at its next regular meeting. The details of this plan were given in the news columns of The World last week. In brief, the plan involves complete recognition of the herd books of each association by the other. In the past the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has required that before a Canadian animal is acceptable for registry in our books, all its ancestors shall be registered in our books likewise. The Canadian breeders have contended for a long time against this arrangement, arguing that as their animals originally came almost without exception from the United States where they were registered in the American books, there could be no question of their purity of breeding, while the trouble and expense of registering all the animals back to the American books was a serious handicap to them in disposing of their cattle on this side. As a measure of self defence the Canadian fee for import certificates was raised to \$25 for males and \$10 for females. In previous conferences on this subject one point of difference has been the disparity of the registration and membership fees in the two associations. Mr. Aitken solved this problem by suggesting the provision that all animals should be registered first in the books of the association in whose jurisdiction they originated before being eligible to registry in the books of the other association. In return for these concessions it is expected that the Canadian breeders will revise their fee for import certificates. The details of the plan are being arranged jointly by Secretaries Houghton and Clemons.

This action by the two greatest breed associations exemplifies the spirit of co-operation and closer bonds of friendship existing among the allies today. Recent events have demonstrated unmistakably that we, on this side, need Canada's Holsteins, and we are willing to pay top prices for her top quality. In the Milwaukee sale it will be remembered, the sensational \$106,000 bull calf was a Canadian product combined with a little American breeding. The dam for generations was Canadian bred, while several generations on the sire's side had been developed in Canada, although originating on this side of the line. Likewise, the remarkable 30-pound world's champion two-year-old, the outstanding individual of the sale in the female line, was bred and developed in Canada, although her sire came from northern New York. In short, Canada is breeding Holsteins that are as good as have ever been produced. We need and are willing to pay for her best. The same is true of the Canadian breeders with respect to American stock and a free and unrestricted interchange can mean only greater progress for the breeders of both associations. The World gives its unqualified endorsement to the action of our board and the Canadian delegation, and urges complete ratification of the plan at the annual meeting in Philadelphia next June.—The Holstein-Friesian World.

Sale and Show Directory

October 18.—G. H. Hutton, cattle, sheep and swine, Lacombe, Alta.

October 23-24.—Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale; also show of soil products by the Edmonton Exhibition Association at Edmonton, Alta.

October 23-24.—Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale of sheep and swine, Brandon, Man.

October 30.—Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, pure-bred rams and ewes, Calgary, Alta.



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"After Every
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Registered Hereford Cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls for Sale. All well bred and in good condition. Come and see us, we can please you.

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CARSTAIRS, ALTA.

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The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



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"TRIUMPH" HALTER

combines the utmost strength with perpetual flexibility. Water, sweat or uric acid will not affect it. Always soft—never gets hard. Comfortable to the horse—teaches him to quit pulling. Made in 1 1/2" width, doubled and stitched.

The draw rings, where shank attaches, are extra heavy.

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"MASTER MECHANIC" OVERALLS

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C.P.R. Demonstration Farm Strathmore, Alberta FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS Under One Year

Among the cows in this herd holding official R.O.P. Records are the following—

"Abby Lass DeKol"	22,782 pounds
"DeWinton Princess"	19,008 pounds
"Maple Fay's Queen"	18,609 pounds
"Julip Hengerveld"	18,083 pounds
"DeWinton Lass"	16,585 pounds
"Princess Vida Pietertje" (as a two-year-old)	16,320 pounds
"Lady Pietrix"	16,316 pounds

and many other heavy milk producers. Our present herd bull, "Sir Canary Pietje 2nd" is a son of the famous "Sir Canary Pietje," 22,654 out of "Norah Canary," with a two-year-old record of 10,844 pounds of milk and a butter fat percentage of 4.41.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, both Male and Female. Our Short-horn herd comprises many good individuals, including the noted dual-purpose cow, "Flossie," 95777, with official R.O.P. Record of 11,079 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. Both of these herds are entirely free from Tuberculosis.

Bacon-Type Berkshire Swine, all ages. Unrelated pairs and trios, spring pigs. Berkshires of our breeding brought highest prices at the last Calgary Swine Sale, also the Champion Berkshire boars of the last two seasons and Champion sow of this year on the B.C. Exhibition Circuit were bred by us.

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Prompt attention given to enquiries by letter or wire, but inspection preferred.

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In Livestock Circles

The Paradise Stock Farm Sale

As stated in a previous issue of The Guide, Mr. G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, is dispersing the pure-bred stock on the Paradise Stock Farms, and in that issue a few particulars were given regarding the offering of Shropshire and Oxford sheep, and Yorkshire swine. Since these particulars were published, the Field Representative of this paper had an opportunity of looking over the 40 head of registered Shorthorns. The offering includes cows, heifers and calves, with one or two well-bred yearling bulls. Some of the females will be sold with calves at foot, other calves old enough to wean will be sold separately.

All the females are guaranteed producers; there are one or two yet to calve, and all of breeding age have been bred again to "Simcoe Pride" 98031, bred by J. W. Henry, Thornton, Ont., and sired by "Royal Archer" imp. 55037, out of "La Belle" 99388. This bull is of a high order of merit, with good scale, and fleshing quality. The females are practically all young, ranging up to four years old, with one or two a little older. One has only to see their calves to convince himself of the high-class merit of the stock. A finer lot of good calves would be hard to find.

Some of the sires of the females are the above noted "Royal Archer" imp. "Baron Fry" 85075, "Indian Tom" 69936, "Jonnie Royal" 97336, one of the bulls used at Guelph Agricultural College, "Spicy Royal" 87542, "Humpty Dumpty" 104016, and others.

The fact that they are nearly all Scotch topped females should be of special interest to breeders looking for some right good stock. As already intimated, a glance at their calves will convince the buyer that they are a particularly strong selection, and as useful a lot as has been offered in the west for some time.

Watch The Guide issue of October 9 for further particulars. The sale is on Wednesday, October 16, at 1 p.m., at the exhibition grounds, Lacombe.

Shorthorn men will do well to keep this sale in mind, and secure some of these cattle, the kind that should be on every farm.

T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man., forwarded us recently an exhibition record of his Oxford Down flock. At Hartney, Souris, Elgin and Virden fairs the Prairie View flock has won a large share of the prizes. The stock offered by Mr. Somerville is sired by "Adderbury," an imported ram who was good enough to win first in the shearling class at Toronto Exhibition in 1917. Look up Mr. Somerville's ad. in The Guide.

Herefords made a lively feature for the Southwest Washington Fair, held midway between Centralia and Chehalis, Wash., for the latter part of August. "The famous Curtice herd from Calgary, that is making the entire Northwest show circuit, was entered in all the different classes," says the Rural Spirit, "and, although arriving late, yet from the standpoint of completeness of the fair it was appreciated, even though not getting in until the eleventh hour. It is a grand herd. This herd has been on the show circuit for three months, and its good condition speaks volumes for the painstaking care given them by Herdsman Murray. A man from Oregon started negotiations for one of the bulls in the Curtice string but did not complete the deal. The price was set at \$20,000."—Hereford Journal.

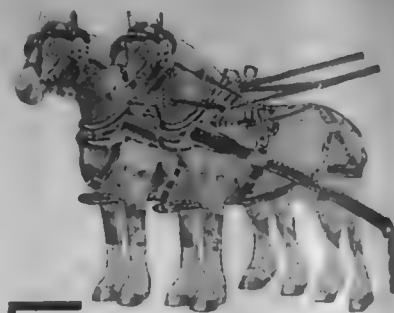
The Hereford bull "Ardmore," the grand champion at the American Royal and the Chicago International in 1917, died recently at Lakeview Farms, Belton, Mo. "Ardmore" was pronounced the nearest to the ideal type of Hereford bull ever produced. He was sired by "Bonnie Lad 20th," and bred in the herd of C. B. Smith, Layette, Mo. He afterwards became the property of J. W. L. Yost, Kansas City, who developed him into a great show bull. He was purchased by the Pickering's last December for \$31,000, a record price for a bull of any beef breed bred in the United States.

Joseph Laycock, Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, Alta., is offering for sale some 40 head of Holstein females of all ages, as well as one or two high-class bulls. The record of the Bonnie Brae Holsteins in the show rings of Western Canada is well known, and a large number of them have R.O.P. records.

Lack of accommodation is the reason for the sale of these cattle, and those in the market for strong, vigorous cattle that will produce strong vigorous calves, with the best of records behind them, for the production of milk and butterfat, should not overlook this offering of Holstein cattle.

W. C. Richard, Andrie, Alta., is offering for sale by private treaty, 40 head of registered Shorthorns, cows, heifers and bulls. They are a choice lot and their breeding is of the best. Mr. Richard has at the head of his herd the good bull "Lancaster Prince" by the \$20,000 bull "Missie Prince," owned by T. B. Ralphs, Kimmel Stock Farm, Calgary. "Missie Prince's" record as a sire of prize-winners and high-class individuals is good enough to satisfy the most critical, and "Lancaster Prince's" get are an attractive collection of the breed.

A farmer in Maine has offered to take Holstein herds owned by men called to the colors and give them the best of care and attention, with a guarantee to return them in the best of condition upon return of the men from the front.



Write for Our Catalogue

Now that teaming has started it is quite likely you will require some harness. If so, we are positively certain that we offer you, not only the largest assortment to select from, but also the best values obtainable in Canada.

Our harness prices this Fall are the same as they were in the Spring, and our harness is also the same to the minutest detail.

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I have for immediate sale the three-year-old prize-winning bull, "Lakeview Planet," winner of first prize at all the Western fairs this summer. Also five bull calves of the best breeding, one of them ready for service. Females all ages. Enquiries invited.

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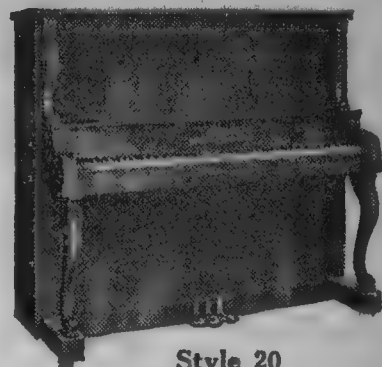
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The League of Nations

President Wilson sets forth the Five Principles he sees as Fundamentally Necessary

PRESIDENT WILSON, speaking in New York last Friday night before a meeting of workers in the fourth Liberty Loan drive, delivered his answer to the latest peace offensive launched from Vienna. That peace offensive was in the form of a proposal for "a secret and confidential conference" of diplomatic representatives from both sides, with a view to arriving at terms. Such a proposal, as President Wilson's reply makes clear, cannot be considered by the Allies, who have already laid it down as an essential principle that there must be no more secret diplomacy.

President Wilson laid down five peace principles, "for the maintenance of which," he declared, "the United

States is prepared to assume the full share of its responsibilities." These principles he stated as follows:—

Five Principles Laid Down

"First—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be that justice which plays no favorites and knows no standard, but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

"Second—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"Third—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"Fourth—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"Fifth—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

Issues of the War Restated

President Wilson restated the issues of the war as follows:—

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to

wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privileges for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be hazardous and by casual alliances, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?"

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issue of it."

No Peace Possible by Bargain

In the course of his speech, President Wilson said:—

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already

Continued on Page 29



The Satisfactory Plow

WHEN you buy a U.G.G. Plow you are sure of satisfaction. You get a plow that is built right from the start; from the curves of the plow to the different varieties of steel in the construction. Example: In the plow shown above, high carbon steel used in beams and axles; and in the plow share and moldboard, soft-centre steel. This means a tough, shock-resisting plow, also one taking a high polish.

The U.G.G. Two-furrow Gang Plow shown here is one of the standard U.G.G. line—thoroughly reliable and built to stand years of hard service. The single bail principle makes this style very light draft. The U.G.G. footlift with which this plow is equipped makes operation easy; all levers can be adjusted to the driver, whether he has long or short legs. The 12-inch gang comes complete with four-horse, all-steel tandem hitch, number 11 bottoms and 5-16-inch shares, pole and yoke. Weight—820 lbs. Winnipeg, \$118.00; Regina, \$121.40; Saskatoon, \$122.10; Calgary, \$123.85.

This is but one of the U.G.G. Plows, we offer a plow to suit the need of every farmer and each U.G.G. Plow is well designed for its special work. Plow value and plowing satisfaction are yours with a U.G.G. Plow. See our catalog or write our nearest branch.

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In addition to that, it prevents the winter killing of wheat, soil blow or washing, conserves moisture and makes tough, sticky soil much more friable.

But you can't get these results by haphazard, wagon-tail distribution. The straw must be well shredded, well distributed and put on evenly. The one sure way of getting all these results is to use the

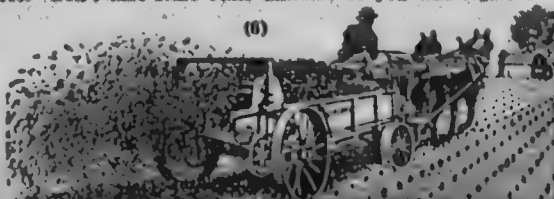
NISCO ONE MAN Straw Spreading Attachment

You can put this attachment at small cost on your trusty Nisco—the original wide spreading spreader, and make it a perfect machine for both manure and straw—two machines in one. Spreads straw evenly 8 to 10 feet wide.

The Nisco has always been the bellwether of spreaders. It is always in the lead with new improvements and is built for a life-time of service. "Not a cent for repairs" is the statement of thousands of farmers who have used the Nisco for years.

See your Nisco dealer and have him show you the advantages of both the Nisco and the straw attachment. Don't wait for him to call on you as he is short of help now. Insist on the Nisco. Don't take some other machine or you will regret it later on. Ask the dealer or write us for illustrated circular and book on manure. Act now and be prepared for the spring drive of 1919.

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Field Crops



Harvesting the Corn Crop at Brandon Experimental Farm.

Corn for Grain and Fodder

CORN for seed has been matured on the plots at the Manitoba Agricultural College each season for the past four years. The best varieties, named in order of merit, are as follows: Quebec 28, Improved Squaw, North Dakota White Flint, Gehu, Free Press, and Common Squaw Corn. Of these, N.D. White Flint is a little late. Gehu carries its cob so low that it is hard to cut it with the binder. Free Press is a light yielder and Common Squaw is so light as to be not worth growing. Some of the later varieties which only mature in favorable years are North-Western Dent, Longfellow, and Minnesota No. 13. Altogether, the prospects for maturing corn are decidedly unpromising. The corn belt has, however, persistently worked north and so it is deemed the wiser policy to keep working away on the problem. Hybrids have been bred on the farm that mature as early as any of the above-named varieties and are much better for fodder purposes.

Of fodder corns, Minnesota No. 13 and North-Western Dent share the honors. The field crops are often badly frozen and some years are lost. This year the first fall frost came on August 31, and the corn was harvested and ensiled right away. For the last four years the frost has come about the same time, though previous to that, there was a series of good corn years when the frost held back till into September. All the corn grown on the farm for feeding purposes is ensiled.

This year, experiments are being carried on in ensiling substitutes for corn. Silo conditions are being provided in small structures and such substitutes as peas and oats, rape, buckwheat, Sudan grass, alfalfa, and sweet clover. Definite data on how these feed out will be given later.

A fairly complete set of experiments has been carried on with different cultural methods in growing corn. As to date of seeding, from May 20 to June 1, gives the best results. The heaviest yields have been secured from continu-

ous drills two-and-a-half to three feet apart, though almost equal tonnage has been produced when the corn was sown with a grain drill like the common cereals. When this is done, however, the land must be clean. The method is of no use as a substitute for summerfallow. About three inches is the best depth to plant. Listing, that is, planting in sunken rows or furrows has proved to be of no advantage in the heavy land on the college farm. In all cases the corn should be harrowed as it is coming up and when sown in rows or hills intertillage should be continued until the crop is two feet high.—R. D. Colquhoun.

Winter Rye

For the past 15 years or more, winter rye has been grown at the Indian Head Experimental Farm with good success. Until recent years, however, winter rye has received comparatively little recognition as a suitable grain and pasture crop. Winter rye has the ability to produce good crops on light, sandy soils, too poor for the production of other cereal crops. However, it responds readily to good cultivation and fertile soils. The records of the Indian Head Experimental Farm for the past 11 seasons show an average yield of 39 bushels and 37 pounds per acre. Under average conditions the yield will run between 25 and 40 bushels per acre.

To obtain best success with winter rye it should be sown on summerfallow plowed six inches deep early in June, harrowed and cultivated frequently in order to conserve moisture and keep down weed growth. Seed towards the end of August (preferably August 20th to September 1st) at the rate of one-and-a-half bushels per acre.

The varieties most suitable for Saskatchewan conditions are Dakota 959 and Saskatchewan. These varieties are perfectly hardy and may be obtained from any of the Western seed houses or from farmers already growing this grain crop.

Winter rye is adaptable to prairie conditions and may be used for different purposes, namely, fall and early



A "Carload" of Vegetables, produced near Winnipeg.

spring pasture, cut for hay or allowed to mature as a grain crop.

Summerfallow land sown to winter rye is not subject to soil drifting.

The introduction of winter rye in Western agriculture will materially benefit the farmer and assist in solving many of the problems in cultivation and eradication of weeds, especially wild oats.

Alfalfa, Clover and Grass Crops

"Alfalfa should be left longer than other hay crops and the farmer can better afford to lose the use of the land for a year in starting it," said W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm recently when we were discussing the hay crop situation. "Our experience with other clovers and with grass, however," he continued, "is that there is not sufficient advantage in seeding them alone to pay for the loss of the nurse crop. We get the best results in seeding as soon after summerfallow or a hoed crop as possible. The more crops of grain intervening the worse the chances become of securing a satisfactory catch."

Speaking of alfalfa Mr. McKillican stated that western-grown seed did better than imported seed. Grimm and Turkestan were the varieties that were standing up best after the severe trial of last winter. So far only indifferent success has been met with in growing alfalfa seed on the farm.

This summer, being very dry in the district, the land dried up and cracked badly. After the first cutting, therefore, the drag harrows were run over the alfalfa stubble. This loosened up the surface and filled the cracks, with beneficial results. As to red clover, the last two years have been so dry that the yields received were not good though previous to that some splendid crops were grown on the farm—R.D.C.

Do Not Burn Straw

An order-in-council passed by the Dominion government on August 20 of this year prohibits the burning of straw in the three prairie provinces except upon special permit. The prospective shortage of fodder for the coming winter was the reason for this order. No stacks of straw from the present crop must be destroyed. The penalty for doing so to be not less than \$10 or not to exceed \$100. In cases where it is deemed advisable on account of weed seeds, to destroy stacks a permit should be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture before taking action. Efforts are also being made to utilize as far as possible all available straw and for this purpose those in need of additional straw, or on the other hand those with surplus supplies should communicate with the Department of Agriculture before October 15.

Plant Diseases After Harvest

The plant pathologists of the Experimental Farms inform us that of the many destructive plant diseases, none are more difficult to control than those living over in the soil. Year after year, notwithstanding the practice of crop rotation, the effects of soil infection often became so pronounced as to cause what is popularly known as "soil sickness." One of the most notorious of these diseases is clover and alfalfa wilt (Sclerotinia) which has given rise to the belief that land may become clover sick. This disease has just begun to show up on the continent of America, and unless prompt precautionary measures are taken there is a possibility of the disease causing similar losses here to what it does in Europe.

A disease similar in nature attacks beans, and there are other instances which call for a word of general advice on matters of prevention.

As soon as crops are harvested, whether gathered in the field, garden or orchard, there is manifested a universal indifference and neglect on the part of some growers towards the condition in which the ground, trees or bushes are left. Were it but known to them that with the refuse left on the ground from crops there exist myriads of germs of serious plant diseases (and also insect pests) ready for hibernation!

Mummified fruits in orchards left undistributed, either on the trees or on the ground, give rise to a new outbreak of brown rot in spring. Plowing under

affords only limited protection, since it safely buries all fungus material which spring plowing will bring to the surface of the soil once more after successful hibernation. Prevention, as usual, is decidedly better than cure, and sanitary measures are just as important in field, garden or orchard as in stables and dwellings. As soon as possible after the harvest of each crop—or better, after the growing season is over—a general clean-up is most essential. Where possible, all refuse should be collected; diseased or rotten fruits, leaves, stalks, haulms, etc., should be gathered and the whole destroyed by fire. Material that will not burn readily, such as is common on the fields after harvesting—roots, potatoes, etc., should be buried in a pit. In orchards, where such measures are followed by the usual dormant sprays, the results will be most beneficial, and field and garden crops will



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Buy yourself a present with that small portion of your harvest,—a harvest that caused you no small anxiety, and which you have truly earned by the sweat of your brow.

Be sure of this, however—make the present something really worth while. Here's a suggestion—

For five dollars you can buy at almost any hardware store, jeweler's or druggist's, a genuine Gillette Safety Razor, with twelve Gillette blades, in a handsome and durable case.

That is to say, with the price of the little wheat, or other produce you lay aside, you can make sure of an unlimited number of the finest shaves in the whole world—

You can join the ranks of the smartest looking men, who every morning indulge in a three or four-minute Gillette shave.

You can follow the example of hundreds of thousands of soldiers at the front, who find untold comfort in the perfect smoothness of the skin following the use of their Gillettes—

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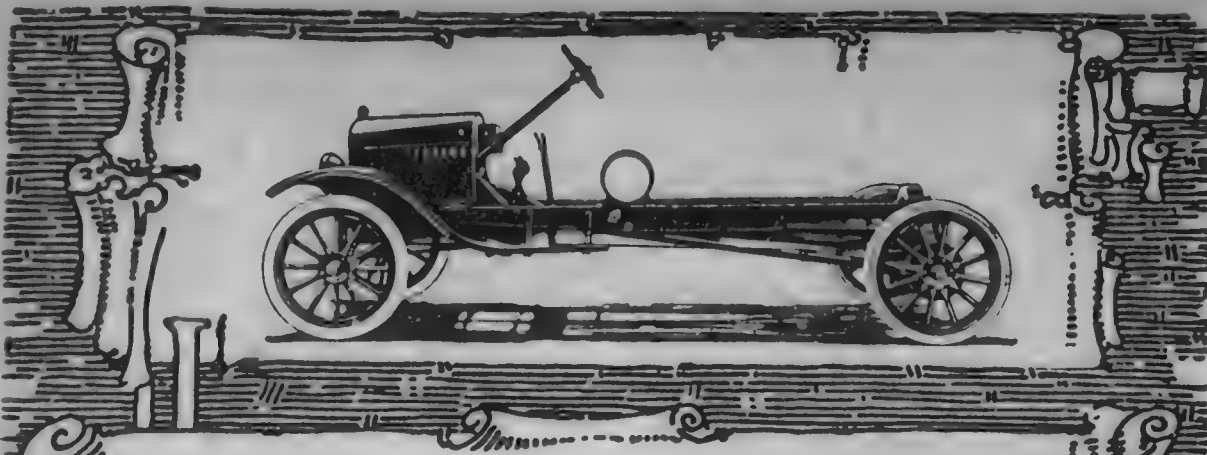
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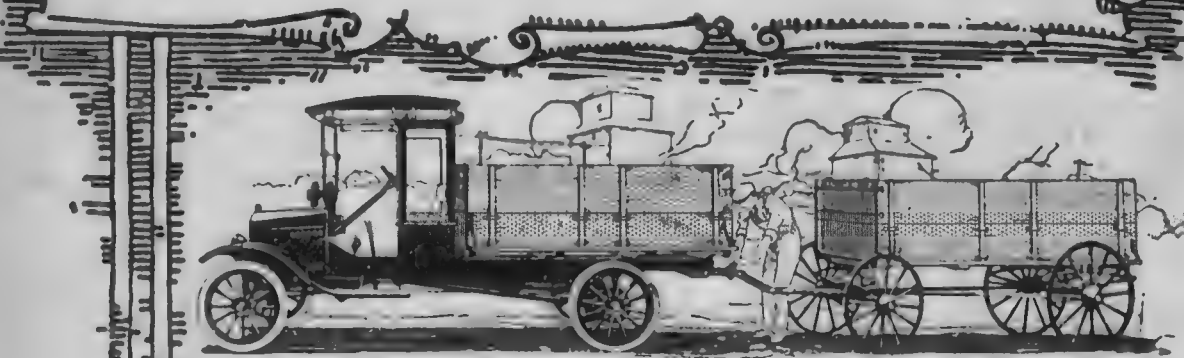
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Runabout . . . \$ 660
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Farm Notes.

Seed Selection System

If the purity and yield of our farm crops are to be maintained at a high standard it is essential that selection be applied regularly from season to season by the grower. The method does not matter so much as long as it eliminates the weak, multiplies the vigorous, and removes all foreign varieties. The following is an outline of a recommended system of selection in which there are two essential factors—the seed plot and the multiplying field. This method is simple and efficient and when followed correctly will ensure the maximum of purity and productiveness.

The special seed plot is the nursery of the grain field and should be large enough to produce sufficient seed (after the rejected plants and light grain has been removed) to sow the multiplying field the following season. This field should also be of sufficient size that enough seed will be produced to sow the whole acreage of that particular crop the next year. The size of these plots will vary, depending entirely on the productivity of the soil, climatic conditions and the amount needed for seed. For instance, sowing oats at the rate of two and one-half bushels the acre, for twenty acres a multiplying block one and one-quarter acres in size would produce sufficient seed, if the soil were reasonably productive, while one-tenth of an acre would be large enough for the special seed plot.

In the operation of this work the following points should be emphasized.

1. Secure pure foundation stock. A few pounds of "pedigreed" seed is better than several bushels of an unknown variety. If you do not know where this can be procured, write to your nearest experimental station, agricultural college, or to the Dominion Cerealists' Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

2. Establish a seed plot the first season, whether you have secured five pounds or 25 bushels of "pedigreed seed."

3. Place this plot on the best part of your grain field.

Close off every eighth drill and leave a narrow path around the plot so that you may go through and around it without tramping down the plants.

5. "Rogue" carefully, removing all plants showing abnormal height, variation in shape of head, color of chaff, etc. If thoroughly rogued three times during the season it will be sufficient, although the best plan is to devote to it a few minutes every day or so.

6. Harvest carefully, and thresh separately, preferably with a flail the first season.

7. Fan thoroughly and hand-pick the grain from the seed plot the first season. This can be done in the winter time and will remove any foreign varieties that may have got in during the threshing. One person can easily hand-pick a bushel a day. With careful threshing after the first season, this hand-picking can be avoided except the seed for the seed plot, which should be hand-picked every year.

8. Sow with this hand-picked seed the second year, first a seed plot, then sow the remainder in a multiplying field. The latter should, of course, receive casual inspection, although, if proper care has been taken, systematic roguing should not be necessary.

9. Examine and harvest the seed plot with the same care as the previous year.

10. Clean the threshing mill thoroughly, first thresh the multiplying plot, then the seed plot.

11. Fan thoroughly the grain from the multiplying plot and use this the next season for seeding your total acreage. This means that in the third year, after the system is established, you have three distinct lots of grain, the special seed plot, the multiplying plot and the main field.

12. When growing nothing else but "pedigreed seed" and without a threshing mill of your own, thresh these three lots in this order, first the main crop, next the multiplying field, and last the special seed plot. In this way the chances of mixing are reduced to the minimum.

This system is practical and profitable, guaranteeing pure seed and high yields. Study it carefully, then try it.



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NO ONE knows how long a Ford can last. It is admittedly the car that delivers good service under abuse and outrageous care longer than any other machine. But no Ford can outlast the

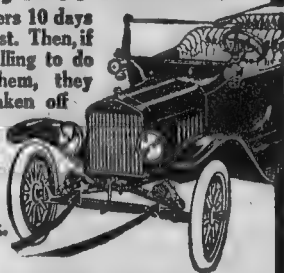


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Hassler Shock Absorbers are made of chrome vanadium steel. They cushion the car by compression—the spring is compressed to give flexibility and not stretched. The combination—Ford Car and Hassler Shock Absorbers—is irresistible. The Ford is transformed—it rides as easily as a \$2,000 car; sideways is prevented and up-throw eliminated; tires last longer and repair bills are cut one-third. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

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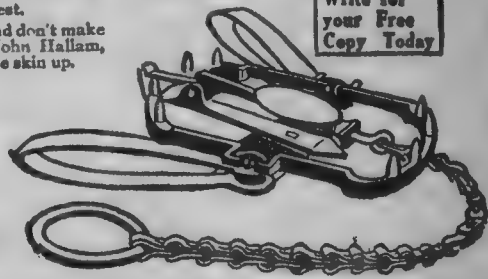
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A Guarantee Bond goes with every Davidson Stove which assures you that your purchase must turn out to be satisfactory.

One of our Ranges which has met with a great deal of favor is—

DAVIDSON'S Premier Cordova



Very strongly made and elegantly finished. Has all modern improvements and is extremely economical on fuel.

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Build Up An Income

free from the hazards of farming. The gradual investment of surplus funds in safe securities is the surest way to reach an income of size. There is no better investment than

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6% Gold Bonds

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We have a limited amount of these Bonds for Sale. Write or Telegraph Orders or send for Further Information to:—

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Bond Dealers

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We buy and sell Bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to Bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

THE
HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854.

WINNIPEG — MAN.

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F. H. REID, Manager and Supervisor of Western Branches
D. F. COYLE, Superintendent of Western Branches

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You are getting abnormal prices for your produce. Lean years may follow the years of plenty—therefore

SAVE! SAVE!! SAVE!!!

Open a Savings Account TODAY in the

HOME BANK OF CANADA

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

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Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000
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Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

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Best ANTI-FRICTION
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Business and Finance

THERE are many words and expressions constantly in use in connection with banking, mortgage companies business and other financing, whose meaning is not clearly and definitely understood by the average man. It is largely for this reason that the average man stands in awe of what he regards as the abstruse mysteries of finance. Many of these matters are truly enough abstruse and difficult; but, on the other hand, many of the technical expressions used in connection with matters of finance require only a little attention to be clearly understood.

One of these terms is "amortization," which means the arrangement of payments at certain terms to cover both interest and principal of the total amount of an indebtedness; that is to say the payments include both interest and a certain sum towards a sinking fund, which by the time the last payment is made, will have amounted to enough to clear off the principal. In cases where there are expenses of management to be provided for, an amount for that purpose is included.

Better than any explanation that can be given in words will be a brief study of the thirty-year amortization table printed in the pamphlet which has just been issued by the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, through which the government of the province is empowered under the Manitoba Farm Loans Act to lend money by way of long-term first mortgage at "cost" plus a charge of one per cent. to pay the expenses of management and other charges. By "cost" is meant the rate of interest which the government of the province itself pays for the raising of the money which it loans under this arrangement.

The rate of interest which is required to be paid on these loans is five per cent.; to which is added the one per cent. already mentioned. The name of the pamphlet referred to is "Six per cent. Loans to Farmers."

The mortgages securing the loans thus made under the Manitoba Farm Loans Act are for a period of 30 years, but may be paid off at any annual payment date after the end of five years from the date of the mortgage. The table below shows how the entire amount of the loan, principal and interest is spread over a period of 30 years, and is

repaid by means of an annual fixed payment, sufficient to pay both principal and interest together with the one per cent. already mentioned in regard to expenses of management and other charges.

The act requires that only persons residing and intending to reside within Manitoba may borrow under this arrangement, and the money must be used to pay off prior encumbrances, to acquire land for agricultural purposes, to make improvements, to purchase livestock or to increase productive-ness. No loan exceeding \$10,000 is made to any borrower; and the amount loaned in any case does not exceed 50 per cent. of the appraised value of the land and buildings thereon, the value of the land to be based on its earning ability or productive value for agricultural purposes only. The loans must be secured by a first mortgage on the land.

Further, every borrower must subscribe to the extent of five per cent. of his loan for shares in the capital stock of the association as collateral security to the loan; when the payment of the loan is made in full, the borrower's shares must be surrendered by him, and will be paid off at par. The Manitoba Farm Loans Board appointed for the management and administration of the affairs of Manitoba Farm Loans Association is as follows: Lachlan McNeill, commissioner and chairman; George Anderson, Winnipeg, F. C. Hamilton, Winnipeg, D. D. McDonald, Dauphin, representing the Union of Municipalities; J. S. Wood, Oakville, representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; C. P. L. Fowler, secretary.

The Part Insurance Plays

One of the most notable of recent utterances by Canadian men of business is the address delivered by T. B. Macauley, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, at the joint convention in New York of the National Association of Life Underwriters of the United States and the Life Underwriters Association of Canada.

In the course of his address, Mr. Macauley, in setting forth the facts in regard to Canada's part in the war, came to speak of Canada's war finance. In this connection he said:—

We are a young and borrowing country; we have been an extravagant

Thirty-Year Amortization Table

On a loan of \$1,000, at an interest rate of five per cent., plus a charge for administration of one per cent. per annum on the annual balance of unpaid principal. Annual Payment, \$72.65.

Year	Annual Principal Balance	Annual Interest Payment 5% per Annum	Annual Principal Payment	Annual Charge for Administration 1% on Unpaid Principal	Equal Annual Payment
1	\$1,000.00	\$50.00	\$12.85	\$10.00	\$72.65
2	987.35	49.36	13.42	9.87	72.65
3	973.93	48.69	14.22	9.74	72.65
4	959.71	47.99	15.08	9.59	72.65
5	944.68	47.23	15.98	9.44	72.65
6	928.65	46.43	16.94	9.28	72.65
7	911.71	45.58	17.95	9.12	72.65
8	893.76	44.68	19.04	8.98	72.65
9	874.72	43.73	20.18	8.74	72.65
10	854.54	42.72	21.39	8.54	72.65
11	833.15	41.65	22.67	8.33	72.65
12	810.48	40.52	24.03	8.10	72.65
13	786.45	39.32	25.47	7.86	72.65
14	760.98	38.04	27.01	7.60	72.65
15	733.97	36.70	28.61	7.34	72.65
16	705.36	35.27	30.33	7.05	72.65
17	674.03	33.75	32.15	6.75	72.65
18	642.98	32.14	34.08	6.43	72.65
19	609.80	30.44	36.12	6.09	72.65
20	572.68	28.63	38.30	5.72	72.65
21	534.38	26.72	40.59	5.34	72.65
22	493.70	24.69	43.03	4.93	72.65
23	450.76	22.54	45.61	4.50	72.65
24	405.15	20.26	48.34	4.05	72.65
25	356.81	17.84	51.24	3.57	72.65
26	305.57	15.28	54.32	3.05	72.65
27	251.25	12.56	57.58	2.51	72.65
28	193.67	9.68	61.04	1.93	72.65
29	132.63	6.63	64.69	1.33	72.65
30	67.94	3.40	68.57	.68	72.65
		\$982.46	\$1,000.68	\$196.41	\$2,179.50

Note: The above table is computed on the following basis:—
The rate of interest charged on the amount borrowed is five per cent. per annum, and the rate of interest allowed on the portion of principal which is repaid each year is five per cent. An extra charge is made of one per cent. per annum on the amount of principal still unpaid to cover cost of administering the affairs of the association, which, over the term of 30 years, is an average annual charge of approximately two-thirds of one per cent.

To find out what the annual payment will be on a loan of any amount, calculate that each one hundred dollars (\$100) requires that \$7.264 must be paid each year; then multiply this amount by the number of hundred dollars you wish to borrow.

Example: You desire to borrow five thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars (\$5,550), which is fifty-five-and-a-half (55½) hundred dollars—\$7.264, multiplied by 55½ equals four hundred-and-three dollars and twenty cents (\$408.20), which is what must be paid on a loan of above amount.

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Can be done with absolute security and satisfaction. For 29 years we have maintained a high standard of Service that has earned us the confidence of the investing public. Purchases may either be made for cash outright or by monthly payments by means of our—

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To each client we assure personal attention irrespective of the size of his purchase. Enquiries invited.

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when planning your fall expenditure, bear in mind that the surest way to protect the profits of a good season is by investing a fair proportion of your gains in Life Insurance.

A Life Policy is the one investment that reaches its highest value when needed most.

The Great-West Life issues Insurance on all plans. Premiums are low and the profits paid to Policyholders remarkably high.

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Mixed Farming

Never Fails in the

Carrot River

Valley

22,000 acres of Wild Land for sale. Low prices—easy terms. Write for Booklet.

Black & Armstrong

WINNIPEG Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

country; and we thought we could do little towards financing the war. At the beginning the Mother Country advanced money to the various Dominions at the same rate as she herself had to pay, but by 1915 we began to rely on ourselves. The government issued the call for the first domestic loan. They asked for \$50,000,000, and wondered if they would get it. The subscriptions came to over \$113,000,000. On the strong urgency of the larger subscribers the government took \$100,000,000 of this amount.

In September, 1916, they asked for \$100,000,000, and we offered them \$201,000,000.

Six months later, in March, 1917, they asked for \$150,000,000 and we offered them \$254,000,000.

In November of the same year they asked for yet another \$150,000,000, and we offered them \$419,000,000. For this loan the government had reserved the right to accept all subscriptions, and they did take \$400,000,000.

Victory Bond Holders are Legion

If in 1915 a man had told us that within the next two years the people of Canada would supply the government with \$750,000,000, or \$100 for every man, woman and child in the country, he would have been looked on as a wild visionary. People do not know what they can do until they really try, and we surprised ourselves.

The subscribers to our first loan numbered 24,800; to the last loan they numbered 820,000, or nearly one in nine of the population. And now our government is about to ask for \$300,000,000 more, and I shall be surprised if the answer is not at least \$500,000,000, and I imagine that they will take it all.

Price of Bonds Kept Up

Not merely have we raised these large amounts of government loans, but we have kept up the price of our bond issues, so that every person who bought a Canadian Victory bond can today get for it on the spot more than it cost him. The brokerage and bond houses of the Dominion have been organized into a great committee, and whenever any bond is offered for sale it is at once resold to other purchasers.

The demand for bonds has been stimulated until it now exceeds the supply, and the market price is above the cost price. Our government can borrow this year on slightly better terms than it had to give last year. That speaks for itself for the value of the bonds and the credit and wealth of the country.

War Credits to Great Britain

In addition to the paying for the upkeep of our own troops, Canada has granted war credits to the Imperial Government of \$532,000,000, with which to purchase food-stuffs, munitions, etc., in the Dominion. Our banks have loaned the Imperial Government \$200,000,000 more. But despite the withdrawal for government loans, the deposits in our banks are \$300,000,000 more than they were at the beginning of the war. The country never was so wealthy.

Prior to the war we lived too easy a life, and our municipalities and corporations borrowed freely in Britain. When the British markets were closed we turned to the United States. Of our provincial and municipal securities sold in 1916, 85 per cent. went to the United States. Of similar securities sold in 1917, only two-and-a-half per cent. went to the United States.

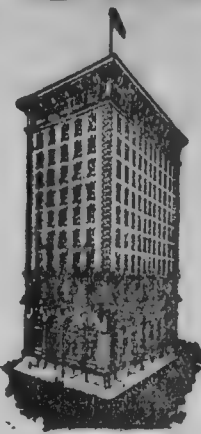
Philanthropy on Business Basis

Speaking more particularly of the actual business of insurance, Mr. Macaulay said:

It is the business of life insurance to relieve distress caused by death. I have often referred to our profession as philanthropy reduced to a business basis. Never was life insurance so needed before. The claims resulting from the war which fell upon the united companies doing business in Canada, came to nearly \$12,500,000 to the close of 1917, and they are now probably at least \$15,000,000.

No payments can ever make up for the noble men who have given their lives, but the distribution of this large amount must at least have softened the blow to their dependents. In 1915 the war claims amounted to 16 per cent. of the total claims on the Canadian business of the united companies; in 1916

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office, Winnipeg.
Total Assets over \$140,000,000
Deposits over \$110,000,000

A Strong, Far-Reaching Organization

The local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of 299 branches in Canada, more than 200 of them in the West. Through this organization we offer a Banking Service covering the whole Dominion thoroughly. Open an account with the Union Bank of Canada, and take advantage of our exceptional facilities.

Branches in Alberta:—

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ESTABLISHED 1875

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CAPITAL PAID UP, \$7,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$7,000,000

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To produce more hogs is the national demand to-day. If you require a loan to finance increased production, our local manager will discuss the matter with you.

126 Branches

48 Branches in Western Canada.



EST'D 1873

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Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

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Branch: PORTAGE AVENUE, Opp. Eaton's

The handling of Collections in a satisfactory manner is but one phase of the service rendered our customers

Correspondence or Personal Interview Invited.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. A. WOODS Western Superintendent Winnipeg

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "SECURITY UNASSAILABLE"

Representatives Wanted For This District—Farmers Preferred

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Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected. Lands for Sale. Coal, wholesale and retail.

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WINNIPEG

The Farmer and Life Insurance

YOU, the farmers of Canada, are rightly said to be the backbone of the country. You toil early and late, and truly make your money by the sweat of your brow. As a rule you are progressive, and invest considerable money in buildings and farm equipment. The usual way of providing for this expenditure is by placing a mortgage upon the property, and should you live, and the years prove profitable, you will no doubt pay off the mortgage. On the other hand, should there be a succession of bad crops, and should you die, what is to become of your wife and family?

Everyone recognizes the uncertainty of life, but you can make provision against it by taking out a policy of Insurance with The National Life.

Always have in mind that The National Life has over \$3,000,000.00 of gilt-edge securities to carry out its obligations, and has also over 12,000 satisfied policyholders.

The National Life Assurance Company of Canada

Western Branch Offices:—

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON WEYBURN CALGARY

Head Office — TORONTO.

Helpful to Women in Protecting Their Property

"Save me from my friends!" is a trite saying, and how truly applicable to the woman who, without knowledge of business entrusts her affairs to friends and relatives of the self-seeking type.

How often has her husband's life insurance and estate been dissipated; or, if spinster, how ill-advised has she been when the question arose of a safe investment for her savings or her patrimony!

We are equipped to handle her securities, collect interest, dividends, rents or other income.

Remit income promptly with satisfying statements.

Invest and re-invest principal and revenue, subject to her own control, if desired.

Advise her disinterestedly and gratuitously on all matters pertaining to her estate and her welfare.

Thoroughly equipped and highly specialized in our facilities for safeguarding women and their property, we invite a trial of our services, the remuneration for which is small compared with the net results.

The Standard Trusts Company

346 Main St., Winnipeg

Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$600,000.

Branches: SASKATOON, LETHBRIDGE, EDMONTON and VANCOUVER.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

For further information apply to:—

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Saskatchewan Branch:
REGINA, SASK.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Mgr.

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EDMONTON, ALTA.



Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

under auspices of
SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS
will be held at

Saskatoon, Oct. 30 Regina, Nov. 1

Pure-bred males and females of both classes of stock, as well as high-grade ewes will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 5

For Sale Regulations and Entry Forms apply to:—

A. M. SHAW Live Stock Commissioner REGINA

to 29 per cent., and in 1917 to 33 per cent. of the total claims.

Most, if not all, of the companies allowed their old policyholders to engage in military service without the payment of any extra premium, and a close estimate is that on only 29 per cent. of the claims which fell in was any extra received. Seventy-one per cent. of these war claims being on policies which brought to the companies no compensating extra premium whatever.

Insurance and War Bond Issues

Of the part played by the insurance companies in connection with the Victory bond issues, Mr. Macaulay said:—

And the companies have done much more than merely pay death claims. It is no exaggeration to say that they have been of immense assistance to the government in floating the various war loans. The small premiums collected through the country from hundreds of thousands of policy-holders, were combined into company subscriptions amounting to millions.

The total subscriptions of the life companies to the various domestic government loans already exceed \$112,000,000. Omitting the banks, the subscriptions of no other class of corporation or section of the community have come anywhere near this large amount. To have been able to place such a sum of money at the disposal of the government in its time of need, is an achievement of which every life man in Canada may be proud. And these subscriptions were worth more than the mere money they represented for they did much to give an immediate assurance of success to the issues, and at the same time stimulated others to subscribe.

The life assurance companies were, in fact, looked on as leaders in these loan campaigns. And in regard to the loan which will be brought out next month, I feel quite sure that the companies will vie with each other as to which can subscribe most, and their leadership will be even more marked.

The Cause of High Prices

There has been endless analyzing of the conditions responsible for the rise of prices during the war, and many discordant theories have been aired in the arguing of the question.

"It needs no elaborate reasoning," so argues the Stock Exchange Gazette of London, "to prove that the recent expansion in the currency of Great Britain (as in all other countries, belligerent and neutral) is the result and not the cause of high prices. The real cause of the rise in prices is scarcity, actual or artificial, brought about by war conditions. The inevitable consequence of such conditions is high wages, the remuneration of labor having to be advanced to enable the workers to meet the increased cost of living. High wages in turn produce a demand for more currency, since employers must have more cash with which to pay the wages of their workpeople. When we remember that not only has the average level of wages been considerably raised since the war, but that the number of people, male and female, in receipt of wages, and good wages at that, is substantially higher than at any previous time in the country's history, we can only marvel that the increase in the currency has not been vastly larger than is actually the case. But that expansion of the currency is not the cause of high prices. The real cause of higher prices is the shortage of commodity supplies, coupled with the increasing purchasing power of the masses of workers in receipt of high wages."

A Napoleonic Record Exceeded

Taking the average of commodity prices in Great Britain for the years between 1867 and 1877 as 100, the average of British commodity prices in June last was 192.3. In June, 1914, only a few weeks before the war began, it was 81.2, or considerably less than half of what it was last June. It has been figured out that on the same basis of comparison, the highest level reached by commodity prices in Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars was 189, which was reached in 1809, six years before Waterloo. In this war the average of British commodity prices passed that Napoleonic high water mark in April last.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869.

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized\$25,000,000

Capital Paid Up 14,000,000

Reserve Funds 15,000,000

President: Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director:
E. L. Pease

General Manager: C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Central Western
Branches: Robert Campbell.

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against Bills of Lading.

462 Branches Throughout Canada.

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

Maybe you can't see 'em but they're there. Kill 'em! Use

KILL-EM-QUICK

SIMONDS

"The Saw Makers"

THE advantages of the Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws are that they cut easier, saw faster and remain sharp longer than any other saw and this we unequivocally guarantee. This is because they are Crescent Ground and tempered by a special process in our own crucible mill. These factors give the teeth a toughness and hardness which enables them to hold and keep a keen, sharp cutting edge longer than any other saw. Write for Booklet.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED.

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MONTREAL, Quebec.

Vancouver, B.C.
St. John, N.B.

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and Temper
Our Own
Steel.



SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES

TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

WINNIPEG — MANITOBA

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

TRAPPERS: QUOTE THIS TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US

Armageddon and Nazareth

"Our Cavalry after Traversing the Field of Armageddon have occupied Nazareth"
(General Allenby's Dispatch)



British Tank Passing Through a Grove of Palms in Palestine.

THE effect of the decisive victory won by the British forces under General Allenby's command in Palestine, has been to make it certain that Turkey has now passed out of the war as a factor of serious importance. There has been nothing more striking in the whole war than the conjunction of names Armageddon and Nazareth in the sentence from General Allenby's dispatch printed at the head of this article. The name Armageddon has stood through ages for the final and most terrible war of all "between the powers of good and evil." The name Nazareth has stood through the ages in men's minds as symbolical of peace—the name of the birth-place of the Prince of Peace, where the angel's

song of peace on earth to men of goodwill was heard. A recent description of Nazareth said that there was only one hotel in the place, named the Hotel Germania.

The force commanded by General Allenby is perhaps the most extraordinary assembly of men of different races and from the most distant places that has ever been gathered together. It includes men from Great Britain, some individual Canadians, men from South Africa and New Zealand, native troops from many parts of India, and native African troops from many parts of the African continent. Almost every human color is represented. There is a French force probably including French colonials, and also a small Italian unit.

The Turkish forces which fled also included Germans and Austrians. In regard to Turkey, it is to be borne in mind that the Old Turks are today strongly pro-British, but the Young Turks have been Prussianized. It was, in fact, due to the circumstances that they were so thoroughly Prussianized that the Turkish revolution of eight or nine years ago against Abdul Hamid succeeded. The Young Turks succeeded because they had learned organization and military technique from the Germans—but Young Turkey failed to become the democracy that was expected, because the Young Turks had been Prussianized in their ideas as well as in their military training.

Winnipeg Telegram Ownership

Announcement was made by the Winnipeg Telegram on Wednesday last that a change in its proprietors had taken place. The announcement said: "The purchasers are Messrs. Davidson and Smith, and their associates. Messrs. Davidson and Smith are known throughout Canada as a very large firm of grain dealers who have of late acquired important newspaper publishing interests. Their enterprises extending from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast."

It is generally understood that Messrs. Davidson & Smith control the Grain Trade News, of Port Arthur, the Times-Journal of the same place, and the Vancouver World.

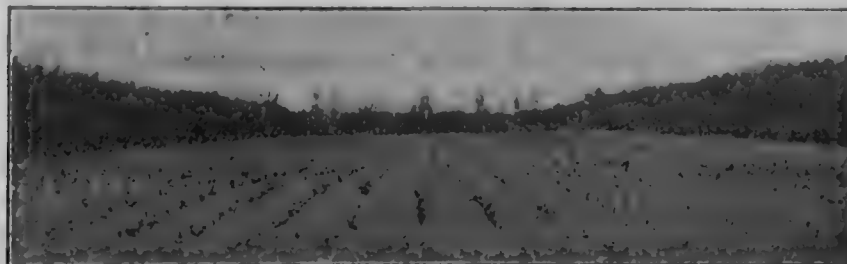
More than \$1,000,000,000 of Canadian Savings

Savings deposits in Canadian banks have made a new record, according to the statement issued by the Department of Finance at Ottawa last week. For the first time they have passed the billion mark.

At the end of August they stood at \$1,041,711,865, an increase of more than \$22,000,000 over the previous month and an increase of more than \$62,000,000 over August, 1917. The statement sets forth the following comparisons:—

	August, 1918	July, 1918	August, 1917
Reserve Fund	\$ 114,141,248	\$ 114,140,148	\$ 113,515,103
Note Circulation	200,839,660	187,865,833	156,450,659
Demand Deposits	554,906,517	549,068,651	439,995,259
Notice Deposits (Savings)	1,014,711,865	992,015,137	952,591,821
Deposits Outside Canada	220,124,417	216,003,804	186,651,653
Current Coin	75,222,384	76,578,266	71,223,229
Dominion Notes	186,256,488	186,520,172	120,508,217
Deposits Central Gold Reserve	91,470,000	88,870,000	53,320,000
Call Loans Can.	73,509,571	74,382,762	71,204,351
Call Loans Outside	160,544,990	167,112,836	178,610,625
Current Loans Can.	920,775,269	905,677,233	836,429,870
Current Loans Outside	101,551,546	99,702,919	87,082,649
Total Liabilities	2,169,483,585	2,127,819,534	1,848,214,876
Total Assets	2,423,466,887	2,379,512,651	2,096,390,662

The record established in savings deposits is regarded as especially satisfactory in view of the coming Victory loan.



Manitoba Maple Seedlings grown from seed this year at Indian Head Forestry Farm.

COAL

Buy it NOW or
you may freeze

A few weeks ago it was the fuel controller who urged you to buy to help out the car situation.

NOW it is your own necessity that urges you to buy. You must have coal. It can be had now—later you may not get it because of the shortage of cars due to the crop movement.

DON'T hesitate a day longer. We can handle your rush orders on the best Alberta coals.

Get in touch with us
to-night

UNITED GRAIN CO.
Winnipeg Regina
Saskatoon Calgary

Eggs and Butter

Strictly New Laid Eggs wanted in any quantity and good dairy butter.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest prevailing market price and to send returns immediately.

Write us today for Prices

Reference—Dominion Bank

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Established 1852

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UNION MADE

OVERALLS

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Known from Coast to Coast

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TORONTO CANADA

LIVE POULTRY

WANTED

EGGS.—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.
Old Hens, per lb. 18c-20c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 17c
Ducks, any age, per lb. 20c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 16c-18c
Spring Chickens, Highest Market Price
The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

OLD BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
Canada Food Board License
Nos. 7-325 — 7-326.

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES STREET WINNIPEG

POULTRY

Hens, any size, in good condition, lb. 20c
Roosters, any age, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Old Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Young Ducks, in good condition, lb. 20c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg.
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in marketable condition.

Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
WINNIPEG

Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

Live Poultry

Our demand for Live Poultry continues to grow. Consequently we are able to pay our shippers the very highest market prices. We especially need Hens and would urge our shippers to send us all they have and benefit by the high prices we are now offering for early shipment. Prompt remittances guaranteed.

Spring Chickens, in good condition, 3 lbs. up 22c to 25c
Old Hens, in good condition, lb. 18 to 20c
Ducks, any age, per lb. 18c to 20c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 18c
Geese, per lb. 16c to 18c
Eggs, per doz. 43c

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-397

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY

WANTED

3000 BIRDS WEEKLY

We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad each week for prices.

Hens, 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 20c
Hens, any size, per lb. 18c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 17c
Ducks, per lb. 20c
Chickens, Best Market Price
Turkeys, in good condition per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 16c-17c

Prices Guaranteed till Next Issue.

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299

Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Poultry

Exhibiting the Chickens

THE time to make a start in getting ready for the Fair is as soon as you hatch the chicks in the spring. From the time they get their first feed until the day of the fair see that they are cared for. Give them plenty of wholesome food and drink, comfortable quarters, and see that they are free from lice and mites. Plenty of shade and an abundance of green feed should also have been provided for them.

But special preparation should be made for the Fair. This should be done about two weeks before the fair is held. First, select the number of birds you wish to exhibit. Be sure you know how many the prize list calls for. Second, look over the birds carefully. See that they have no stubs or feathers on the legs, and that they have all the same kind of a comb, either all single combed, or all rose combed. Also see that there are no black feathers on a white bird. (Note pages 43 and 44 in handbook.) If there are a few, pull them out. (This cannot be done if they are in the wing or tail). Separate these birds from the rest of the flock, in a nice clean pen, or if none is available you may use a large coop.

Third: Procure or build a coop large enough to allow one square foot per bird. See specifications for coop on page 42 of the B. & G. Handbook.

Fourth: On the day of the fair, see that the birds have clean feet, also see that plenty of dry litter is placed in the coop.

Fifth: When you get to the fair, make sure that the chickens are properly entered for competition. Don't forget your "record books" and be sure you have them properly filled in. Remember that they are judged by the following score card:

Health and vigor	20
Size and uniformity of flock	20
Cleanliness of plumage and feet	10
Style or type of coop and method of showing	20
Purity of breed	20
Record book	10

Total 100

—J. E. Bugey, Poultry Specialist,
Extension Service, Department of
Agriculture, Manitoba.

Fattening Fowls

In fattening poultry they should be confined in a small pen or crate. Exercise produces hard muscles, which means tough meat, while non-exercise leads to a softness of the muscles, which are tender when cooked. Soft feed should be fed as a lack of exercise interferes with the proper digestion of whole grain. The feed should be finely ground and mixed with water, milk or buttermilk. The following proportions have been found very satisfactory. One-half finely ground corn, one-quarter shorts and one-quarter ground oats. Use the foods that are reasonable in price. Corn is rich in fat forming elements, but barley and good plump oats can form a larger part of the ration where they can be secured cheaper. The fattening period should last not over two weeks, if continued longer there will be a loss of vigor in fowls without exercise. This fattening will increase the weight considerably as well as improve the quality. Roosters not to be carried over and the poor layers should be culled out and fat-

tened. Put them in the fattening pen.
—C. J. Peterson, Extension Division,
North Dakota Agricultural College.

Scaly Legs

Scaly legs may be successfully treated as follows: First wash the legs well to get out all dirt, being careful not to rub too hard so as to bring blood. When perfectly clean, apply carbolic vaseline.

Selecting Cockerels

If possible, the selection of the stock cockerels should be made early in order to secure a good choice before the best are picked up. It is important that he should be in perfect health and suffering from no serious complaint of any kind, for unless the male bird is sound in every way it is not reasonable to expect the chicks bred from him will be healthy. In addition to soundness emphasis should be placed on strength of constitution. It is only possible to lay the foundation for a healthy flock by keeping a close watch over these two points. March and April-hatched cockerels are usually more satisfactory, as they are then fully matured when the breeding season begins. Birds of the medium sized breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and R.I. Reds are fully matured at 10 to 11 months and the light breeds such as Leghorns at about nine months. In addition to the two points already mentioned the cockerel selected for breeding should possess to a reasonable degree those characteristics common to the breed which he represents and if possible choose one from a prolific hen as it is generally believed that pullets inherit their fecundity through the sire.

Canning Chicken

There will no doubt be a lot of surplus cockerels to kill off this Fall, and while the market will be good, it is rather important to have some canned for home use. The following is a very good method: Kill the fowl and draw at once. Wash carefully and cool, cut into pieces and boil until meat can be removed from the bones. Pack the meat in glass jars, fill jars with the liquid, which has been boiled down to one-half its original volume. Add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart of meat. Place rubber and top in position, screw rings down lightly and cook in boiling water, for three and a half hours. If you have a pressure cooker, two and a half hours at five pounds pressure or two hours at ten pounds will do.

Increasing Egg Production

Hens cannot produce eggs profitably on grain alone. The grain ration must be supplemented by protein concentrates. Recent investigations show that the source of protein influences egg production. A series of tests have been conducted at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture to determine the relative efficiency of animal proteins, represented by meat scrap and sour milk, and vegetable proteins represented by oil meal, gluten meal, and cottonseed meal in rations for egg production. The results of these tests will be found in Bulletin 155 which has recently been published, and which may be had free of charge by addressing the College, Columbia, Mo.



If Possible the Poultry House should Face the South. Sunlight is Important.

BLACKLEG FILTRATE Lederle's

Protects Cattle against
Death from Blackleg

Successfully used in 1917 on over
500,000 cattle.

BLACKLEG FILTRATE

Lederle is a germ-free, accurately-tested and standardized laboratory product. Being free from germs it cannot cause the disease which frequently happens with other methods of vaccination.

Secure full information regarding

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Large can, makes 7 gallons \$1.75

Small can, makes 3 gallons 1.25

Sample can, makes 1 gallon .50

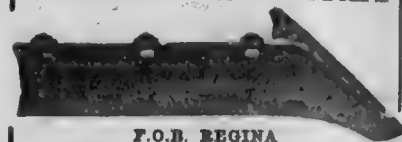
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Engine Gang Shares, each 4.55

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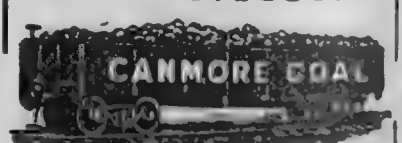
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GENERAL SALES AGENTS

CALGARY CANADA

The League of Nations

Continued from Page 19

and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept none but force and their own interests. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts, or speak the same language of agreement.

"If it be in deed and truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be achieved by the coming settlements, a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table, shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements will be honored and fulfilled.

Impartial Justice

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest it crosses and not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations, and the clear definition of objections must be apart, is in a sense the most essential part of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an after thought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed, is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

What Germany Must Understand

"Peace drives' can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed for ever impossible, and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the terms she will accept and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."



"Snookums," and his Mother.



Manitoba Agricultural College and College of Home Economics

Opens October 22, 1918. Winter Courses Close March 29, 1919

Students may come from Town or Country. No Entrance Requirements.
Work assigned to suit ability of individual student.

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Dressmaking English
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Courses for Young Men 16 years and upwards—

Stock Judging Carpentry
Gas Engineering Soil Physics
Grain Judging English
Forge Work Arithmetic and Farm Accounts

A Special Class opens on October 22nd for

Boys 14 and 15 years of age, from either Farm or Town. Write for Circular.
Stock Judging English
Grain Judging Arithmetic
Carpentry Farm Accounts

Splendid College Residence with all up-to-date conveniences—Reading Rooms, Gymnasium, Shower Baths, Swimming Pool, Sitting Rooms, Assembly Hall.

The high moral tone of the College has been commented upon by Y.M.C.A. and other visitors. Senior students take active part in seeing that the right in-

fluences and environment surround younger men and women, and especially those away from home for the first time. The pure home-like atmosphere of the College brings back our students year after year.

Debates, Entertainments Special Lectures and Social Gatherings form an important feature of the Winter Session.

Keep Our Schools and Colleges Full

You cannot measure the value of an education in dollars and cents, but even in dollars and cents, education pays.

FREE TUITION PRIZES

Write for the College Calendar and Boys' Circular; also for particulars about the four free tuitions to the amount of \$25 each for the four best letters on "Why I should be at the College this Winter." Address your letter to The Registrar, or to—

President J. B. REYNOLDS, Manitoba Agricultural College



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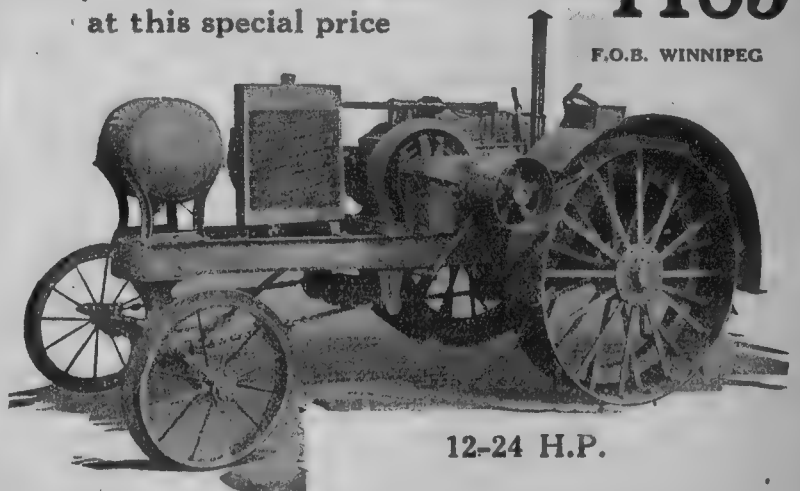
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Save a couple of hundred dollars by ordering today. These are regular stock tractors, brand new, and fully covered by the "Waterloo Boy" Guarantee.

We decided to sell only 42 tractors at this special price and most of them have been sold. If you want to be one of the lucky buyers at this special price, and get a real high-grade "Waterloo Boy" Tractor at a price that will never be equalled again—

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Send \$150 Cash Deposit TODAY

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada

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ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 18 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 211

HORSES

FOR SALE 3 REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS, 1 to 6 years old, all will make ten or better horses; and 3 registered Shire mares, 2 ton mares and 1 yearling. These are all bred from prize winners at the leading state fairs and Chicago International, and must be sold by Nov. 1. H. W. Rickard, Hairy Hill, Alta. 39-2

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 231f

SWINE

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, unrelated pairs and trios. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 34-10

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 71f

DUROC-JERSEYS (MAY LITTER?) CHOICE males and females. Bred from Bailey's Champion herd \$30.00 each. Hope, R.R. No. 2 Calgary, Alberta, Phone. 34-4

YORKSHIRES—CHOICE TYPE AND QUALITY Both sexes. Three to six months. C. W. Thurston, Regina. 38-3

YORKSHIRE PIGS ON CARS, \$3.00 EACH. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 40-5

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years, 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, bred by splendid imported bull, 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 41f

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, two months old, first class milking stock, \$50 if taken at once. Also herd bull, three and a half years old, sure breeder, and stock all first class milkers, \$200. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 40-2

GALLOWAY CATTLE FOR SALE, EIGHT registered bulls and two heifers, ages from eleven to thirteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 401f

FOR SALE—TEN PURE-BRED HEIFERS, TWO years old. Two Bulls, 2½ off for quick sale. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man. 40-2

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darabrough, Laura, Sask. 40-2

BROWN BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minium, 90c-100. Celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00-100. Shipping crates, 1 and 2 bird, 40c and 50c each, in flat. Everything for poultrymen. Catalog free. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 381f

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AT sacrifice prices, finest breeding. Save more than double your money by buying now. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 39-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE BREEDERS, BUY YOUR roosters now. Hens and pullets for sale. For full particulars write John McKeane, Borden, Sask. 37-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LECHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each, or 3 for \$5.00. Mrs. R. McLennan, Rutledgeville, Man. 39-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL HATCH- ed, \$3.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 40-4

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, \$3.00. Ed. Garnett, Carman, Man. 40-4

SHEEP

SHEEP—SHEEP FOR SALE, GOOD, YOUNG, grade breeding ewes, and a very fine selection of ewe and wether black faced lambs, together with Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 401f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN Rams, Shearlings, also Lambs bred by imported Buck. For prices and show records write or phone T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 38-8

500 CHOICE SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD AND Merino grade breeding ewes and lambs, and Shropshire rams. Jared E. Brown, Cummings, via Vermilion, Alta. 36-5

FOR SALE—FOUR HUNDRED GOOD GRADE ewes, from two to five years old, \$20 per head; also about 75 ewe lambs, \$15 per head. J. W. Ward, Birch Hills, Sask. 40-2

CHOICE OXFORD SHEARLING AND RAM Lambs for sale. Apply John Wilkie, Carman, Man. 38-4

OXFORD DOWN RAM, BROWNS 62, REGIS- ter No. 45716, for sale. Elmer Johnson, Minnedosa, Man. 40-3

FOR SALE—ABOUT 1,500 SHEEP, VARIOUS breeds. Write Alex. Stuart, Skiff, Alta. 39-2

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Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 371f

FOR SALE AT HALF VALUE MASSEY. Harris eight-furrowed engine gang, stubble and breaker boards and three set of shears; plowed less than 300 acres; good as new. Would exchange for cattle or automobile. Box 33, Minto, Man.

I HAVE A HAND POWER STUMP PULLER which has only cleared a few acres. Most satisfactory puller on market and in excellent condition. Greatly reduced price. Apply Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—LIGHT THRESHING OUTFIT, 13-30 tractor, 24-42 separator, double set belts, also 50 x 57 adjustable sieve. F. T. Appleby, Pinkham, Sask. 39-3

FOR SALE—13-30 BATES STEEL MULE, new 1917, plowed 100 acres. Would take 1918 Ford car and cash. Horrocks, Ardenode, Alberta. 39-2

FOR SALE—IDEAL RUMELY SEPARATOR, first class running order, 30-60, complete, blower, weigher, feeder. H. Vosper, Peterfield, Man. 40-3

FOR SALE—ONE 6-TON FAIRBANKS PLAT- form scale, nearly new. Apply Advance Grain Co. Ltd., 408 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 40-2

FOR SALE—CASE 10-20 TRACTOR, GOOD as new. Snap for cash. Victor Squire, Sceptre, Sask. 39-2

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

POTATOES

POTATOES—WANTED CAR OF POTATOES and garden vegetables. Write, T. W. Potts, Loughheed, Alta., and V. W. Messenger, Sedgewick, Alta.

POTATOES—APPLY FOR QUOTATIONS ON car lots delivered to your station. Frederick Ltd., Lloydminster, Sask. 39-2

WANTED—CAR OF POTATOES, FARMING- dale Grain Growers, Cluffield, Sask. 39-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

CITY MEN WITH FARMS SHOULD STUDY scientific agriculture. Efficient, easy home-study, instruction in soil-improvement, farm crops, dairying, poultry farming. Free prospectus. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K, 745 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR gears. Peerless Automatic Gear Oil prevents cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor. Order direct or from agent. More agents wanted. Write, The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 331f

SPRUCE WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER, any size or shape, at factory prices. Quick service. Write your wants. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 381f

BEST RAZOR STROP MADE—KEEPS RAZOR honed as well as sharpened. Manufactured to order, post free, \$1.50. Canada Home Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba. 36-5

FOR SALE—EASTERN TIMOTHY, NORTH- ern Prairie and Southern Alberta Irrigated Alfalfa for prompt shipment. Ask for delivered prices. Farm Products Limited, 224 Sherlock Bldg., Lethbridge, Alta. 40-3

55 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING CARD Sample Book free. Men and women already making \$5 up daily in spare time. Bradley-Garretts, Brantford, Ont. 40-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY, thoroughly ripened by the bees. Write for prices to The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 37-5

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL SEND a Dominion Express Money Order.

DOGS

FOR SALE—COLLIE BITCH, "EUREKA" Countess, registration No. 18116, Canadian Kennel Club, sable and white, 31 months old, a beauty for \$25.00. Also 5 of her puppies, 10 weeks old, sable and white, sired by "Perfection," a grandson of champion "Bremer Perfection," he being the sire of the first prize dog and bitch at the Edmonton Kennel Show this year. Male pups, \$20.00, females, \$10.00. Address, A. E. Potter, c/o Big 4 Transfer Co., Edmonton, Alta. 39-2

IF YOU WANT WORKERS—CHOICE PUP- pies, 2 months old, from extra good heeling parents. Males, \$10; females, \$6. O. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 40-2

Fall Sale of Cockerels

Poultry yards are just now resounding with the energetic crowing of lusty young cockerels, challenging all and sundry to mortal combat.

Breeders begin to feel the need of thinning out their flocks to avoid overcrowding in the winter quarters. Male birds to be kept for breeding pens next spring have been singled out and there is no advantage in the poultry breeder carrying over a lot of cockerels till spring if he can dispose of them at good prices in the fall. The price of feed is such that the breeder who sells cockerels now may make a larger actual profit than the breeder who feeds his birds until spring. Many farmers prefer to winter the birds themselves and get them accustomed to their new surroundings before the spring arrives, and are willing to pay a fair price right now for a good cockerel. Farmers are learning from experience too that they get better birds by buying in the fall when breeders have a better selection. Also the feed question is not so important to a farmer with a small flock as to the breeder with a large flock.

Here are testimonials from breeders who have advertised in the fall:

The results are beginning to come in by every mail. You may be interested to know we have discontinued advertising in any other papers as we can sell all we raise by a few ads. in your paper.

Hafford, Sask., November 18, 1916.—Balmossie Farms, Ltd. I am well pleased with the results of my ad. in your valuable paper re Barred Rock Cockerels. I am sold out and had to return several orders.

Macleod, Alta., Box 29, January 15, 1917.—J. Horner. The ad. I carried in The Guide last fall for Toulouse Geese gave splendid results. Sold all out in three weeks.

Dauphin, Man., Box 248, April 15, 1918.—C. F. Brewer.

The rate is economical—five cents a word.

Send in your advertisement today, and watch the orders flow.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Grain Growers' Guide

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBY son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C., W. H. Trueman, L.L.B., Ward Hollands, T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Office, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 155. Telephone, Garry 4193. 121f

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto. Ontario office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 341f

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EIGHTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide Lst., Toronto. Booklets free.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon. 41f

FARM LANDS

FARM FOR SALE—\$5,000 WILL HANDLE A valuable three-quarter section farm, including the village of Frohisher, Sask. Home lot, lot of good clay land, 120 acres under cultivation, two quarters fenced with 7 strand wire, good house with cement basement, barn 28 x 42, cement floors, with 16 foot lean-to, hay shed 28 x 40, granary 14 x 28; hen house 14 x 18, etc. all well painted, and a 5-inch deep well. Neighbors are Ontario and Scotch settlers, well fed and have made their money right there. School and church. C.P.R. and G.T.P. run through the village. Farm connected up with long distance and rural telephones. This farm can be bought with or without crop. The owner is retiring on account of ill health, and the proposition is a snap for the man who can handle it. Terms, \$5,000 cash, balance arranged. If interested, write, wire or phone R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 39-2

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' SECURITIES CO. Ltd., 320 Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alberta, offers for sale two improved sections fine wheat land near Calgary, 2½ miles from good town, good water, 840 acres in crop, one third delivered in bin goes to purchaser \$45.00 per acre, good terms. No 490. We have a choice list of selected grain and mixed farms of all sizes, also some excellent ranches at very reasonable prices and easy terms. Write us. Tell us what you want. We have it. 39-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, 1-44-20 west, third; three miles from Grand Trunk 240 acres cultivated, balance pasture, good water; good frame house, two tanks in basement, telephone; new barn, 30 x 60, fully equipped concrete floor, 90 barrel cistern; fine location implement shed; portable granaries, \$300 cash, balance \$1,000 yearly. Ten per cent discount for cash on credit amount. Apply George Blackstock, Galloway, Sask. 39-3

FOR QUICK SALE, 320 ACRES AT \$35.00 PER acre, \$2,000 cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. Farm 4 miles from Alameda, good road, 1¼ miles from a school; good house and good stable; good granaries and excellent water; 100 acres summer-fallowed, balance of land in good state of cultivation; small pasture near stable. This farm will make a good home. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 39-3

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED QUARTER-SECTION Close to school. Also Moody Combination Threshing Outfit; hand feed with blower. New last year. Apply R. Patterson, Copeland, Sask. 38-3

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE—240 ACRES, with 80 acres summer-fallow, and 160 acres, 130 acres summer-fallow, both in good state of cultivation; terms easy. R. Morton, Kamloops, Man. 40-1

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write R. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-4

FARM FOR RENT—FIVE HUNDRED ACRES under cultivation, half mile from town, stock and implements for sale. Immediate possession. Richard Magee, Box 383, Walsley, Sask. 40-2

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 371f

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS ARE on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SINGERS, ALSO pairs. Cave, 524 Dominion St., Winnipeg. 40-6

APPLES! APPLES!

Spys, Baldwins and other good varieties Winter Apples. Car lots. We have exclusive sale of several best Ontario packs. It will pay you to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. Also when in need of Free Posts, Lumber or other building material please write us. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Our Farming "Plutocracy"

Some Figures Which Throw Light on Farmers' Incomes on this Continent---By John A. Stevenson

SENATOR Frederick Nichols and other prosperous magnates in the East are extremely fond of drawing pictures of the Western farmer as a man of wealth and leisure who is reaping enormous profits out of war prices and leads a care-free existence varied by jaunts to Los Angeles and Babylonian revels in Winnipeg.

The best evidence of the economic fortunes of a class or section of the community can be found in income tax returns; but unfortunately our Canadian Income Tax has been in existence such a short space, and its administration has been so slipshod, that statistics are not available for a proper diagnosis. However, taken all in all, farming conditions on the continent of North America do not present any marked difference from the economic point of view. Canadian farmers are faced with the same sort of circumstances as United States farmers. Their climate is, perhaps, a little sterner, but the varieties of soil are the same, their oppressors and enemies bear close resemblance, and neither enjoy too often the blessings of efficient and enlightened government.

We may safely take it that evidence as to the financial earnings of United States farmers would provide an interesting side-light upon the incomes of Canadian farmers. The United States Income Tax has now been in existence for practically six years, and sound deductions can be derived from the returns of 1916. Some of these have recently been made, and may be of interest to Canadian readers.

The \$3,000 Mark

In the United States the obligation of making an Income Tax return only falls upon men who have a net income of \$3,000. This limit, while it may have political motives behind it, is based upon pure common sense, and has also been accepted in Canada. Men who have reached it may enjoy the ordinary social comforts of life, but economic ease is certainly not their lot. Their condition is not one that would make a potent appeal to an ambitious young man at the point of choosing a career. Yet out of 6,000,000 farmers, stock raisers, and fruit growers, only 14,407 reached the income tax lists of 1916. Yet this quota included the great ranchmen of the Rocky Mountain states, the owners of the rich fruit farms in California, the owners of great sugar and cotton plantations in the southern states, and retired millionaires attempting to dissipate their fortunes as amateur farmers. One in every 400 so-called farmers in the United States enjoys an income which brings him to the dignity of making an income tax return under the laws of 1916. Is it at all probable, when we consider the number of the habitants of Quebec farming meagre acres and the struggling homesteaders of the West, that Canada will show as good a percentage, even if farmers are compelled, as they now are, to include in their returns the value of the last onion grown in their kitchen gardens?

How does farming compare with other occupations in light of the economic tax returns? Teaching is regarded as a poor and underpaid profession, but yet one teacher out of 200 in the United States pays income taxes. Clergy are not famed for their wealth, but one in 80 has the necessary margin. One commercial traveller out of every 22 is enjoying tax-paying prosperity, and one doctor and one military man out of 14 are in the ring. Engineers did even better, as one out of 9 filled in the forms; and I know the reader will not raise his eyebrows in surprise when he learns that one lawyer, one banker and one broker out of every 5 was able to

make the grade. In short, in 1916 in the United States, a lawyer, banker or broker had 80 times the farmer's chance of being caught by the income tax.

The \$5,000 Mark

Not only had the farmer 80 times the chance of these favored classes to escape income taxation, but even when caught he was captured with a much smaller purse. Of the 14,407 farmers who filed returns, a little less than 6,000, or 44 per cent. had incomes under \$5,000. Of the lawyers and judges, only 34 per cent. returned incomes under \$5,000; of the bankers only 20 per cent. If the figures in comparison were expanded, the disparity between agricultural fortunes and other occupations might be further emphasized.

We have not the slightest doubt but that the income tax returns of Canada would show no great divergence from the revelations of the assessments of Washington. Senator Nichols and his friends will retort perhaps that farming is not a profession, like law, or medicine, which demands a highly specialized training, nor an enterprise like banking or stock broking which demands considerable capital. Naturally farming may vary from the most primitive culture of the half-breed farmers around St. Laurent, Manitoba, to a scientific highly capitalized enterprise, but it is safe to say that among our farmers there is just as large a proportion with a good technical training as there are among lawyers and bankers. As far as capital is concerned many farmers have an investment in their holdings which, if invested in banking or broking, would soon put its possessors in the income tax class.

Possibly it is natural that professions of standardized technique, like medicine and banking, should yield greater returns on the average than that of agriculture, where the technique has an amazing range of variation. But it is astonishing that the percentage of American farmers with incomes of over \$3,000 should be no greater than a quarter of one per cent. and it surely furnishes some proof that economic institutions are working against the farmer.

Looking to the Future

We are now talking gaily and enthusiastically about settling our returning army on the land; but in the years to come, when the increase of paper money and war debts have almost doubled the cost of living, do we expect men to take cheerfully to a living which only offers one in 400 chances of making \$3,000 a year?

Is there any reason to suppose that under existing conditions the proportion of capable and well-trained men who will venture on an agricultural career will increase? Of course, there is a retort that man does not measure life by income tax returns and that admitting an easy income is difficult to obtain by agriculture, still the atmosphere of rude plenty, the security and independence which it secures is sufficient compensation.

This problem arouses psychological and speculative questions which cannot be here entered into. But we do know this, that in determining the choice of occupation the chances of financial success carry great weight; and if agriculture, which is the most essential of all professions, is to attract ability and skill, its conditions must be improved.

When our income tax returns have been completed and the chaos and muddle now reported as existing in the Ministry of Finance are ended, let us hope that R. H. Coats, the able statistician of the Federal Government, will make a rough estimate providing Canadian farmers with an idea of their chances of reaching the financial class of, say, the average Bank of Commerce manager of ten years' standing.



"Unto the least of these"

RIVET your eyes on this picture of a Belgian mother and child, until you feel the full horror of the situation! Thousands of these orphans, dying of starvation, might now be living in comfort and plenty, had their soldier fathers not flung themselves into the breach when the Hun invaded Belgium.

The fathers died to save us. Are we going to let the orphans starve?

Conditions are simply ghastly. The United States loans to the Belgian Government finance the general relief work, but this only provides a bowl of soup and two pieces of bread to each person per day.

What is that for a growing child?

The Slaughter of the Innocents is less terrible than what is now occurring in Belgium—practically a whole generation of the Belgian nation in the grip of Consumption, Rickets and other ills all directly due to insufficient nourishment.

The Canadian Bureau in Brussels will administer funds, and provide means for getting the ailing children into Holland and into orphanages where they can be saved from a hideous death.

Before you sit down to another meal, do SOMETHING for the Belgian children.

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

115

to your Local Committee, or to

Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.

A. GOUZLE; R. T. RILEY, Joint Treasurers, 290 Garry St. WINNIPEG



One of These Cars Must Wait!

Railroads cannot haul both at once. Don't let this situation happen. It is unnecessary. If the farmers who have usually waited till after Harvest before hauling their coal do so this summer they will go cold this winter. This is the authoritative statement of all railroads.

Extra Special Prices Quoted for Carload Orders Now

Write or wire for special prices on 30 to 40-ton carloads of King Coal, Lump, Egg or Nut sizes, delivered to your station. King Coal does not clinker.

The Cardiff Collieries Limited EDMONTON Alberta

Mining capacity (with car supply) 2,000 Tons Daily.

CROWN LIFE

For an almost negligible addition to the premium we add a "Disability Provision" which relieves you of all premium worries if you become totally and permanently disabled.

Tomorrow you may not be insurable—consult us now.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

40



Screenings

"I thought you said when we began this case in court," said the lawyer, "that it wasn't the money you were after, but the principle of the thing."

"I did say that, but what of it?"

"Do you still feel that way about it?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, in the event, since we have just won a splendid victory, I'll keep the money the jury awarded you, and you may have the verdict."

A certain farmer had always led his bull around by kindness and moral suasion. It was a big bull and it had a front-line trench look in its eyes, and up to date there had been no trouble.

"Better get a nose-staff for that boy," warned a neighbor, "he'll turn on ye one uv these days and gore you into the middle of next year."

"Don't ye worry," was the self-confident answer, "that bull knows me—we're friends."

And the next afternoon the critter happened to have a slight touch of indigestion from too much spring grass and he chased his owner over a five-acre lot, finally chasing him up a tree.

"Thought you knowed that bull," said the neighbor.

"I do," was the reply, "but we wuz temporarily estranged!"

Moral—Better not trust the bull.

There was fire in the eyes of the man who led the sad-looking horse as he sought out the dealer.

"Look here!" he said, "I don't want this horse you've sold me. It balks; I can't get it to go over the bridge."

"That's the reason I sold him," said the dealer calmly.

The angry purchaser pinched himself to make sure he was awake.

"No doubt," he said, sarcastically, when at last he could trust himself to speak; "but allow me to tell you that you've sold the animal under false pretences, and I'll—"

"False pretences be jiggered!" said the dealer. "Didn't I advertise, 'Owner wishes to sell for no other reason than he wants to get out of town?'"

"Yes, but—"

"Well, that's why I sold him. He never would take me out of the town. P'raps he will you—if you're patient. No time to argue. Good day."

Adventures in Plurals

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes.

But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes.

The one fowl is goose, but two are called geese.

Yet the plural of mouse should never be moese.

You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice.

But the plural of house is houses, not hices.

If the plural of man is always called men.

Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?

The cow in the plural may be cows or kine.

And the plural of vow is vows, never vine.

If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet.

And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?

If one is a tooth and the whole set are called teeth.

Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?

If the singular's this, and the plural is these.

Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed keese?

Then one may be that and three would be those.

Yet hat in the plural would never be hose.

And the plural of cat is cats, not cose.

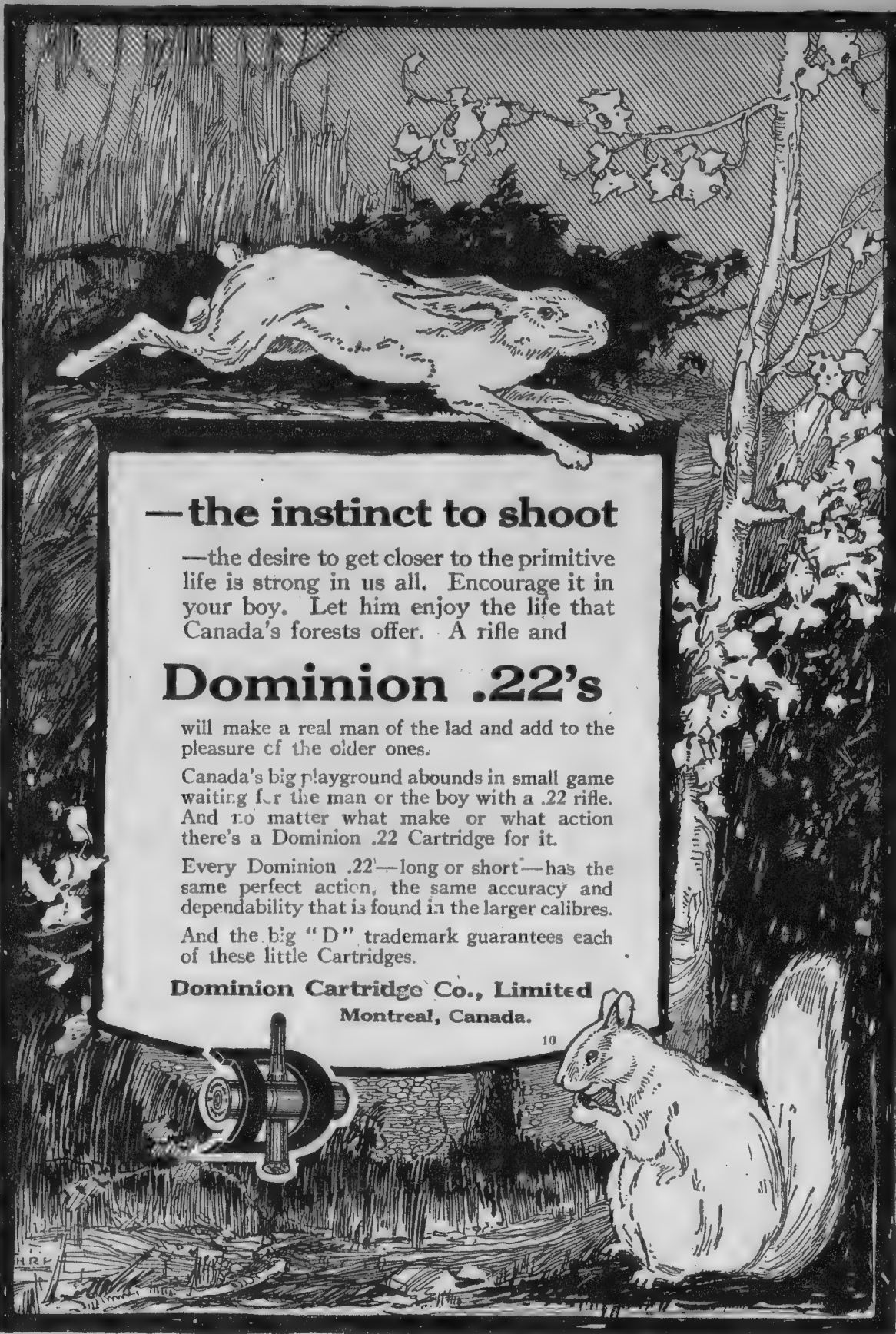
We speak of a brother and also of brethren.

Then masculine pronouns are he, his and him.

But imagine the feminine, she, shis and shim.

So the English, I think will all agree, Is the most tedious language you ever did see.

—World-Speech.



—the instinct to shoot

—the desire to get closer to the primitive life is strong in us all. Encourage it in your boy. Let him enjoy the life that Canada's forests offer. A rifle and

Dominion .22's

will make a real man of the lad and add to the pleasure of the older ones.

Canada's big playground abounds in small game waiting for the man or the boy with a .22 rifle. And no matter what make or what action there's a Dominion .22 Cartridge for it.

Every Dominion .22—long or short—has the same perfect action, the same accuracy and dependability that is found in the larger calibres.

And the big "D" trademark guarantees each of these little Cartridges.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
Montreal, Canada.

Mention the paper when writing to advertisers. It gets results.

CHW BAT PLUG TOBACCO

20 CTS

A THICK PLUG -
LIGHT IN COLOR - TOUGH & JUICY
ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH & SOFT

Agricultural Instruction Act

Editor, The Guide: What are the amounts coming to the provinces from the Dominion treasury under the Agricultural Instruction Act, and to what uses is that money intended to be put?

—M. Weyburn, Sask.

The grants made to the provinces by the Dominion Government under the Agricultural Instruction Act for the fiscal year 1918-19 are herewith given:—

Province	Amount
Ontario	\$336,303.26
Quebec	271,113.76
Nova Scotia	81,716.69
New Brunswick	64,110.80
Prince Edward Island	31,749.22
British Columbia	69,199.06
Manitoba	77,113.11
Saskatchewan	81,728.48
Alberta	66,965.62
Veterinary Colleges	20,000.00
Total	\$1,100,000.00

Agreements have been entered into with all the provinces embodying the projects to which the moneys received from the Federal Government are to be devoted.

The work to be carried on during the current year is similar in the object and character to that of previous years. It relates to the following spheres of activity:—

First: Assistance to elementary agricultural education. This field includes school agriculture; boys' and girls' clubs and competitions, and school fairs; agricultural schools; short courses, and aid to agricultural colleges. The curriculum of the public schools, particularly of the rural schools, is gradually changing and considerable attention is being paid to nature study and elementary agriculture, including school and home gardening. This is evidenced by the large proportion of the grant being devoted to this class of work. This year the College of Agriculture of the province of British Columbia participates in the grant for the first time.

The second main division of work is that of instruction and demonstration. Under this head, the grant gives assistance in the following fields, namely: Agricultural representatives' work; live-stock; dairying; field husbandry; seed production; poultry; horticulture; insect and plant disease control; beekeeping; drainage; demonstration farms; co-operation and marketing; demonstration trains; and to the instructional work carried on by the extension services of the respective agricultural departments.

The amount allotted to Women's Work is given in acknowledgement of the difficulties and disadvantages associated with domestic life on the farm and in response to the needs of farm women. In some of the provinces, the grant supplies all the funds employed in the conduct of Women's Institutes, Homemakers' Clubs, and Home Economic Societies. In other provinces, such as Ontario, it provides for the holding of special classes of instruction in domestic science and the household arts.

Value of a Victory Bond

In view of the fact that unwary holders of Victory bonds are being induced by unscrupulous profiteers at prices ranging from \$90 to \$97, it is suggested that the Dominion Government should take action, by issuing an order-in-council making it an offence to deal in Victory bonds at any price beneath the price officially fixed.

Victory bonds are as negotiable, almost, as bank notes, and are worth a certain figure. Among the ideas which have been put forward with a view to enlightening every holder of a Victory bond in regard to its value to him, one is that the Post Office department should stamp all mail matter with a plainly lettered announcement that the official selling price of a Victory bond is \$99, and in addition the interest due on it.

Any holder of Victory bonds can secure all the information in this regard by enquiring at any bank.



Penmans

Sweater Coats

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Motorists, campers, athletes and all who enjoy the cool, bracing evening air, invariably wear Penmans sweater coats. In them they find pleasing dashes of color, and up-to-the-minute styles that captivate.



Also makers
of Underwear and
Hosiery

Penmans, Limited
Paris

150

**BUY
BETTER**

LUMBER

**FOR LESS
MONEY**

Don't Waste Money.—Buy direct and secure High-grade Douglas Fir Lumber, the kind that adds strength, durability and beauty to your building. It's the kind we ship you, because it's the best.

LOOK WHAT YOU SAVE

	Our Delivered Yard Prices	You Save
2x4, 2x6 2x8, 12 and 14 ft.	\$31.50	\$39.00
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The scheme of education aims at developing discipline with ability to obey and take charge, a high sense of honour, both physical and mental, a good grounding in Science, Engineering, Mathematics, Navigation, History and Modern Languages, as a basis for general development or further specialization.


Candidates must be between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays on July 1st following the examination.

Particulars of entry may be obtained on application to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, January 8, 1918.

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Seven Sisters, First Fall, Winnipeg River.

Canada in the Moving Pictures

Continued from Page 7

That paragraph cannot be much improved on by the movie people. But it doesn't for one moment serve to describe the picture. The man who took it was not only an artist, but a very intrepid climber. He has woven the whole thing into a camping story, but he never misses a single one of the beauty spots in the whole thing. Mount Assiniboine, only twice scaled, is shown from the serene safety of camp down below.

It is shown later with men hanging to its dangerous, sheer and crumbling-rock sides hundreds of feet above nothing. How the men got there with nothing but an alpin-stock to impede their movements, is hard enough to understand. But how the fellow, with a 30-pound movie camera to lug along, ever managed in a miracle. He is the only one not shown in the picture, naturally, but they ought to have got him in somehow.

Knowing Ourselves

It is the purpose of the department this summer to depict the newest of Canadian industries—ship-building, and a man is on that job now. Another camera has been sent out to take a film of the B.C. salmon fishing. Still

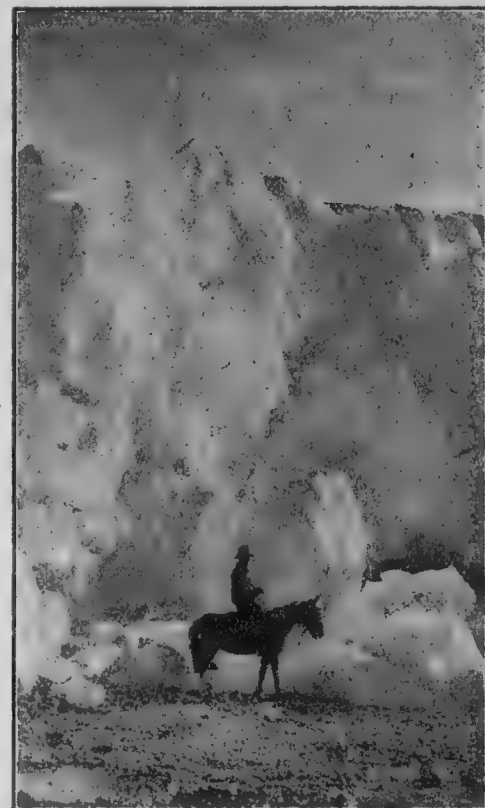
others are engaged from time to time in the preparation of pictures depicting Canadian sports. In fact the purpose of the department ultimately is to be able to throw on the screen the whole romance of Canadian life, and Canadian industry, and Canadian institutions. "Know thyself" is the moral of the work, and after that let other people know you.

Composite pictures containing portions

of all pictures have also been prepared. Eight of these composite pictures, which are prepared from the more popular viewpoint, and which educate without the patrons of the theatre knowing they are being educated, have been shown by film exchanges throughout the whole of the United States since last October. They are proving an exceedingly popular feature of the programs.

Meanwhile, under other auspices, the deeds of Canada's warriors overseas are being immortalized on the film. In the years to come the next generation will be able to witness

in all its entirety that great film entitled: "The Rise and Life of a Nation."



Ice Wall, Athabasca Glacier.

A Canadian Advance

Vivid Description of a Night at the Front

THESE have been no better despatches written from the front than those which the well-known Western Canadian newspaperman, J. F. B. Livesay, has been sending during the past couple of months. Mr. Livesay, who is the Western manager of the Canadian Press, which handles the telegraphic news for all the newspapers of the Dominion, has his office in Winnipeg. He has had charge of the Winnipeg office of the Canadian Press for several years. Ever since the beginning of the war he has been keen to get to the front as a correspondent; but not until a couple of months ago was his desire realized. He was fortunate in getting to the front just before the beginning of the great Allied offensive.

In addition to his cabled despatches, he sends by mail more full descriptions of the operations at the front. One of

the best of his recent mailed despatches is the following vivid description of the advance of the Canadian army into battle:—

A Clear and Starry Night

With the Canadian Forces, Aug. 12. —(By mail, from J. F. B. Livesay, overseas correspondent of the Canadian Press.)—Wednesday night last was clear and starry, with light just sufficient to illuminate the white roadway and silhouette the regulated avenues of trees inseparable from a French highway of the first class. Against the eastern horizon was the usual pyrotechnic of trench warfare.

Far above is the noise of our aircraft. The enemy is not over this night, of nights, or the curious scene beneath could hardly have escaped his attention. The white roads are chequered with moving masses of black. Canada is on

the march. The car forges ahead slowly, passing one by one the marching battalions, traction engines, towing great guns, ammunition trains, long lines of Red Cross ambulances—everywhere the pungent odor of gasoline.

The Silent Advance

Every little wood belches forth men. They march silently. They might be phantoms, dim hordes of Valhalla, were it not for the occasional spark of a cigarette. There is no talking. All is tense excitement. Can the thing be pulled off, or does the Boche know? For miles and miles in a wide concentric sweep every road and lane and by-path is crowded with these slow-moving masses. Over the bare hill-sides are lumbering the heavy tanks, keeping pace with the marching men. At length, somewhat footsore, we pass through a gaunt village—unhappy Gentelles—where stars shine down through skeleton rafters and all is ruin. Presently, thanks to an excellent map and a torch-light, the knoll is reached and some of our support trenches. The night is very still. It seems incredible that all this unpreventable hum and rumble can have failed to reach an alert enemy. The watch-band is moving round, half-past 3, 4, ten past 4—an interminable laggard. What will this stunning experience be like? One can only imagine.

The Guns Begin

"Zero" is set for 4.20, and the pointer has barely reached that minute, when behind us there goes up a mighty flare, and simultaneously along the line, ten miles to north and to south of us, similar flares light up the countryside. At the same instant there breaks out the booming of our heavy guns—the dull roar of howitzers and the unbroken roll of field guns—an inferno of noises. Shells whistle and whine over our head. In front, right athwart the horizon as far as the eye can see, spreads out a hell of flame and fire and bursting charge, reverberating back to us in mighty unison the message that the battle has started. Bright out of this fiery furnace break out quick flashes, which shoot into the air—the "S.O.S." call of the German trenches for artillery support.

A Majestic Spectacle

For a minute the din is stunning, but the ear quickly becomes accustomed. The eye is overwhelmed by the majestic spectacle. The heavens are lighted up across their broad expanse by a continuous sheet of lightning, playing relentlessly over the doomed Boche lines.

Our men can be plainly made out walking leisurely—or so it seemed—forward, the tanks lumbering ahead to clear the wire. To right and left teams of horses gallop forward with the field gun batteries assigned to follow hard on the heels of the infantry. It is a perfectly prepared plan, working out without a hitch. The batteries behind raise the barrage step by step just ahead of the men. All is co-ordinated to victory. Then down comes the fog, blotting out the spectacle, but saving us many casualties.

An Overwhelming Surprise

The attack has been such a complete and overwhelming surprise that the enemy's initial defense is feeble. Many of his batteries are captured still wearing their tarpaulin hoods and their crews deep in their dug-outs. It is a curious fact that from our knoll, amidst all this maelstrom of our raising, we cannot conceive a single enemy shell within a mile of us. They have no time for counter-attack against our batteries and our artillery comes off almost scathless, except among the galloping field guns. By 6 o'clock they are three miles beyond the enemy front line, what we had pictured as a perilous aerie is the safest spot in France.

Advance of the Whippets

Long before the time set for the lifting of the barrage, its work was done and the enemy in head-long retreat miles away. After them go the whippet tanks—little uneasy beasts of steel and petrol that have no difficulty in keeping ahead of the trotting cavalry—they can make quite a good pace across country when the going is anywhere

fair, and here, on these great rolling uplands and gentle valleys, it is perfect.

The fog has now lifted, it is 8 o'clock. The cavalry present a wonderful sight. Like a jack-in-the-box they have sprung from nowhere—and among them famous Imperial troops, such as Lancers, who have stuck pigs in India, and have now an even keener zest for the work before them. They go in on this, their first opportunity to pass through the broken enemy line, to harry and raid his communications and dumps. They clatter through a great railway town that yesterday looked impossible of attainment this year. As is the cavalry way, they do reckless and incredible things, and they have some casualties. But they have stricken such terror into the heart of the Hun as will cause him many sleepless nights.

Wonderful sight and wonderful victory. Had ever an army more right to be immensely pleased with itself?

Consider!

Your money is your own—

You have the right to spend it as you wish.
But—

Before you invest

in improvements which might be deferred; before you make purchases which have not as their object the immediate increase of production; before you indulge personal comfort, vanity or ambition; consider how potent is Money in this terrible struggle for Human Freedom.

Perhaps you can get along

without that projected purchase—perhaps you can deprive yourself for another year of a long promised comfort or even necessity. But—

Consider Canada's war needs

—the need of money to win the war and save the world from the tyranny of the barbarous Hun. Hold your money, therefore. Keep it available for your Country's need

Published under the authority
of the Minister of Finance
of Canada.

28

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All styles, all sizes and in various fabrics for men, women and children.

Watson's SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED Mfg W Co.
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is now offered to boys and girls and women for national service. We need fifty at once to prepare for positions open in March and April. Write for particulars and ask for Circular "A." Address:—

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THE DEEPER LIFE

The Fading Leaf

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

A ZONE of fading leaves now belts the world. Through Asia, Europe and North America, the trees are disrobing themselves of their summer beauty as a bride divests herself of her jewels and gay

attire in the day of her widowhood. Leaves are falling, crimson, purple, orange, brown and gold. On calm breathless days when not a twig quivers you can hear their patter as they lingeringly release their hold and sadly flutter down to the parent clay. When the sky is shrouded in rain-clouds and the wind roars through the woods, the leaves are torn away in armfuls from the tossing, writhing limbs.

One week the woods glow like the embers of a vast conflagration; the next they stand like skeletons, bare and black; and the dead leaves are thickly strewn on the waters, heaped on the side-walks, trampled into the mud on the roads. Their rich pungent smell fills the air, and to few men and women does not come the thought "The leaves fade and so do we; we, too, have our autumn and our winter." The Master drew lessons from lilies and sparrows and the mustard plant. The fading leaf, too, must have its message.

Perhaps louder than any thing else it says, this is the world of the fading leaf. Youth, beauty, wealth, earthly pride and glory all fade as the leaf. Nature, perhaps, teaches nothing so impressively as that, and so it may well be that there is no idea that He who fashioned nature meant us to have more in mind.

Why do many men pursue wealth and honor so frantically, jostle and fight each other, knock down and trample on the weaker, but because they forget that they live in the world of the fading leaf? Why do not all seek to possess and enjoy God? Because they think they can win something better. But what is there but God? Only the fleeting shadows of time. And so after the shadows they rush and scramble and the shadows pass and elude their grasp.

As a great preacher has said:—"Religious satisfaction and joy in God is one of the few things—almost the only thing—that, having possessed, all can readily keep. As the years pass all part first with one friend, then with another. Life becomes more and more solitary and desolate. There are many acquaintances, but if we live on there are fewer and fewer friends. The store in Paradise we trust, grows, but earth becomes more and more a desert for the heart. The heart cannot place its resources at the disposal of every new claimant. The heart as the years go on, withdraws more and more into itself, and at the grave it must part with all that is earthly that is yet left." "He shall carry nothing away with him when he dieth; neither shall his pomp follow him," said the Psalmist of the wealthy three thousand years ago. All is left at the gate of death, except, EXCEPT—that knowledge and love of the everlasting Being who binds us to Himself, which is our true outfit for eternity. It is something in a world of shadows to come into contact with the real; it is something when all is passing away from us to lay firm hold on the eternal, on the indestructible."

There is a legend of an Eastern king who had a ring made with this inscription, "Even this shall pass away." This ring he always wore. Surveying his treasures, amid the incense of his courtiers' praises, in the flush of victory, he looked at the ring and was humbled.

That legend might be inscribed over the doors of our houses, on the wall of the big barn, over the crowded store

or the office desk. For "All flesh is grass and the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field"; "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; surely the people is grass."

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever."

And in the eternal God all things of real worth shall find eternal life. Friendships, joys, hopes built on Him shall be eternal. "In Thy presence is fulness of joy; at Thy right hand are pleasures for evermore."

In this world of the fading leaf, is it not the joys and the honors and the successes that pass? So also do the failures, the disappointments, the defeats and the sorrows. The hour came when the king's army was broken, his kingdom lost, his treasure and his life in

the power of his enemies. Then in that bitter hour he looked on the ring and was comforted. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Weeping is of the earth and with the earth shall pass away. We look for a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

There is another parable in the fading leaf. The leaves fade but the tree lives. Year after year the leaves peep out in the spring, grow large in the summer, turn crimson or gold, fade and die in the autumn, but year after year the tree steadily grows. And it grows through the leaves. They are the hands, the mouth, the lungs of the tree. Thus the leaf lives on in the tree. It did not live for itself but for the tree. It sought to glorify the tree, not itself. Therefore in the glory of the mighty tree the leaf is glorified, in the enduring strength of the tree the little short-lived leaf endures.

And so God's workers die. The preachers pass away. New faces appear in the Sunday school, in the social service club. But the great Kingdom of God abides and grows. Generation after generation of the workers fade and die like leaves of a summer; but like a great tree, ring around ring, branch beyond branch, broader, taller, statelier, the great Kingdom grows.

Here is the secret of true greatness. The man who lives for himself lives in a dungeon. "Cribb'd, cabin'd and confined." He who lives for God dwells on the breezy prairie, encircled with broad horizons and under an infinite sky. The ordinary thoughts of the humblest Christian whose death would not be noticed by a single line in the press, are grander far than any selfish schemes however vast. Dignity of soul depends not on wealth or intellect, but on loftiness of purpose and belongs to the lowliest man or child who seeks not to do his own will but the will of God. No millions can purchase the incorruptible honor and glory reserved for servants of Jesus Christ.

Selfishness is essentially petty, whatever noise and dust it may make in the world, abjectly, pitifully, irredeemably petty.

"Unless above himself he can Erect himself, how poor a thing is man."

In some way then the supreme thing is that the life be lifted above selfish aims, be linked up with the Kingdom of God.

What will it matter to any of us one hundred years hence whether we collected one hundred thousand dollars or one hundred thousand brass buttons, whether we left a fine house and a great



Dr. BLAND

Text: I. John, 2, 17.

"And the world passeth away and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

October 2, 1918

business or one old suit of clothes and a shack, whether our dust lies under a granite obelisk or in a pauper's lot? But what will matter infinitely will be whether all lived for the Kingdom of God or not.

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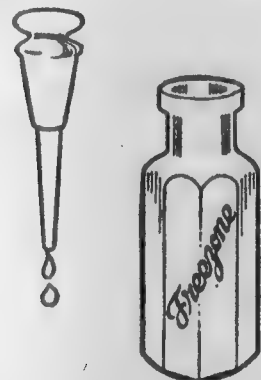
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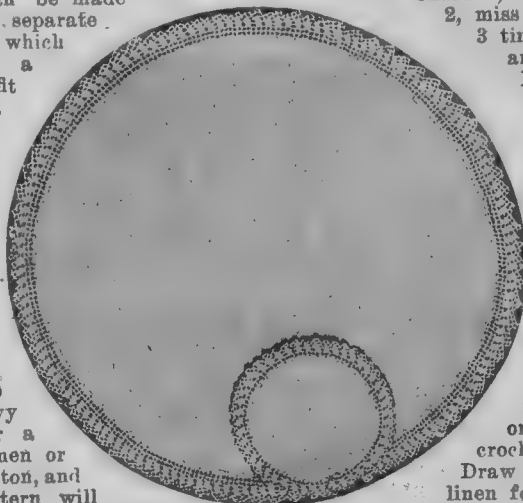
Simple Centre Edges

Charming Centrepiece and Doilies may be made by
using only two stitches, treble and chain

By Ethelyn J. Morris

HERE are numerous filet crochet edges which are made by working the first row into the edge of the linen and then continuing around and around, widening if necessary for a circular centrepiece or doily, but there are few filet edges which can be made in the hand separate from the linen which will fall into a curve and fit around a circle.

The two edgings shown here are of the latter class and are extremely simple and easy to make. If No. 30 crochet cotton and a No. 10 hook are used, the lace will be heavy enough for a rather stout linen or Indian head cotton, and the wider pattern will fit around a centrepiece 18-in. Centre, using wider from 16 to 18 inches in diameter, while the narrow one fits a small doily, six or seven inches wide.



For the narrow pattern:—

Chain 18, t in 8th stitch from hook, (ch 2, miss 1, t in next) 3 times, ch 2, miss 2, t in next 2 sts.

*Chain 3, turn, t in t, ch 2, t in next t, 6 t under next chain, ch 2, t in t after next space.

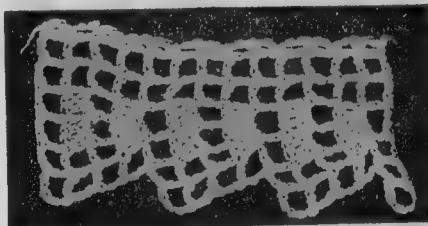
Chain 5, turn, t in t, (ch 2, miss 1, t in next t) 3 times, ch 2, t in t and end chain.

Repeat from *

When enough of the edging has been made so that it falls into a perfectly flat ring when laid on the table, and the ends are joined as neatly as possible, and this is best done with a sewing needle threaded on the end of the crochet cotton.

Draw a circle on the linen for the centre the exact size of the inside of the ring of lace with one-eighth inch allowed all around for turning. Turn the edge and crochet around the linen with double crochet, using the same crochet cotton, then sew on the lace.

A very easy and accurate way of drawing a circle when one has no large compass is to use a strip of cardboard a little longer than the radius of the circle to be drawn, and measure on the strip the length of the radius. At one end make a small hole for the point of the pencil to go through and place a pin at the other end of the radius letting the pin fasten the cardboard at the centre of the circle and form a pivot around which the strip revolves as the circle is drawn. The



3.—Edge for Large Centre.

For the wider pattern:—
Chain 24, treble (t) in 8th stitch (st) from hook, (ch 2, miss 2, t in next st) 5 times, t in next st, making 6 spaces and 2 stitches together at the end.

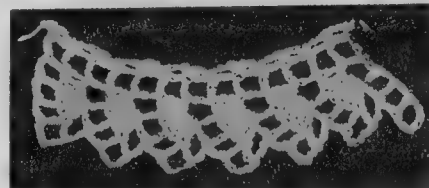
*Chain 3, turn t in t, (ch 2, t in t) twice, 6 t in next space, ch 2, t in t after next space.

Chain 5, turn, t in t, (ch 2, miss 1, t in next t) 3 times, (ch 2, t in t) twice, t in end chain.

Chain 3, turn, t in t, (ch 2, t in t) twice, (2 t in space, t in t) twice, (ch 2, t in t, ch 2, t in middle st of 5 chain.

Chain 5, turn, t in t, ch 2, t in t, (ch 2, miss 2, t in t) twice, (ch 2, t in t) twice, t in end chain.

Repeat from *



2.—Edge for Smaller Doily.

linen should be fastened securely on a flat surface before the circle is drawn.



The New Intricate Fancywork—Airplane Parts.



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The Countrywoman

Autumn Days

PERHAPS at no time in the year is the prairie more beautiful than it is during the last week of September. This year the early frosts have done their prettiest work on the trees and shrubs and grass. The landscape is a blaze of yellow and orange and red. Unlike the solid mass of green of the trees in the summer each separate tree stands out in its own particular yellow or golden garb, in contrast to all about it. A trip in the bluffs and woods at this time of year is the only tonic worth while.

Just when the women editors of The Guide, both of whom are country bred, were thinking that nothing mattered but a day in the country, a kind mind-reading family invited them to a place in the family car, and all were off for a day in the country. The day gave promise of being all that tradition and the poets have painted a September day to be, and the woods were at their grandest. The road lay along the Assiniboine River to the westward. The destination was a beautiful country home in the heart of the woods on what was the bank of an old river. The pictures, fancy painted, faded into insignificance when at the end of the lane its beauty burst upon the party. It seemed a bit of earth apart from things worldly. All about were the woods in their yellows and oranges, and scarlets, and their long purple shadows. Truly it was a sight for the gods. The trip home was made in the full of a great red harvest moon. The air was filled with the indescribable odors of the auto. One breathed deeply and sat silent in the presence of the enfolding grandeur. To strike the city pavement and to face the glare of myriads of lights was to be brought back to the reality of every-day life lived in the heart of the West's great city.

But the vision remains. And in these days when human-kind is tried by false conceptions, and misunderstandings, and grief and sorrow, what a steadying effect nature has. One is reminded of Mr. Wood's thought in his Chautauqua address when he said that it was impossible for one to believe that God would fail in His supreme being, man, who was made in His own image and fashioned after His own likeness. All of nature seemed so in accord with His divine plan, that it is unbelievable that man can long be the one discordant note.

Women and Reconstruction

Miss Majorie MacMurchy, who is head of the women's department of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, recently outlined in Everywoman's World, the work of reconstruction as she sees it in her preamble on reconstruction in general, she says many good things, but in her definite outline of the policy of her department she uses much the same high-sounding, and indefinite if not quite meaningless phrases, which characterize the pronouncements of others of the leaders of the Reconstruction Association. She is adroit in her evasion of the real motives and purposes behind the Reconstruction Association. She clothes what she purports to be the clauses of her policy in fine sounding phraseology, which, when analyzed reveals the nothingness behind it. The great need which the Reconstruction Association has of the co-operation and sympathy of women was better revealed in the first report of the executive committee than in the outline of policy by Miss MacMurchy. Among other things it will be remembered that the executive committee recommended that a matriculation scholarship be offered at various Canadian universities for essays by a girl matriculant on the economic importance from the national standpoint of household buying, or on the training of girls for skilled employment.

However, Miss MacMurchy does say some harmless things which can cover a multitude of methods or means to an

end. Her definition of reconstruction is, "Reconstruction may be stated to be the comprehensive effort to reorganize ourselves for better work, better social conditions and better spiritual life." Another splendid thing she says is, "It used to be thought that reconstruction could be left until after the war. This is a mistake. Reconstruction must win the war."

Her statement of policy is as follows, but don't be satisfied with once reading, study it and sift it down in comparison with the program of reconstruction as outlined by the Council of Agriculture in their Farmer's Platform:

"The material well-being of the homes of Canada and of individual men and women depends on sound national economic conditions. The Canadian contribution to the stability of democracy will be great or less according to the strength of these economic conditions. These are:—

"The control and development of our own natural resources.

"Increasing production in manufac-

turing women should be in the field. The speaker favored compulsory life insurance, although not as a government measure. Women can work as hard as men, but the business requires efficient, high-class women as sellers. That the time devoted to life insurance as is devoted to other businesses is bound to mean success was strongly emphasized.

Mrs. Jenny Watkins, the only woman member of the \$200,000 Club of the New York Life, spoke of her nine years' experience in the field, and argued that the greatest opportunity for women to sell life insurance was at the present time.

Miss Constance Woodward, the leading woman member of the \$250,000 Club of the Equitable Life of New York, spoke on the subject of "Women as a war essential to the Life Insurance Business." Her argument was based on the ground that the depleted ranks of business men must be filled up. At the present time the United States has about 2,000,000 men overseas and 2,000,000 women are now engaged

ing centres makes it difficult to hold an exhibition at a point convenient to all schools. In such cases it may be advisable to hold more than one, but it is thought best for one association in the municipality to organize and direct the whole affair.

Women at Work

No attempt whatever is made in this report to recount the enormous service rendered by the women of Canada. A few facts only are given. It is worth while knowing that there is scarcely a part of this country where women have not voluntarily engaged in farm work. About 75,000 women gave their services for the compilation of the National Register, last June. Nearly 1,000 women are now employed by the Royal Air Force in Canada on a wide range of duties. The number of women employed on munitions at one time rose to 30,000, while 2,000 have gone overseas as nurses. It is worth remembering that this year has seen the granting to Canadian women of the Federal Electoral franchise.—The Courier.

Liquor in Old Country

Lord d'Abernon, chairman of the Central Control Board (liquor traffic), recently held a conference at the Overseas Press Centre, of the Ministry of Information, in order to give correspondents of overseas journals an opportunity to learn something of the effect of liquor control on the working-class population in Great Britain.

Lord d'Abernon gave a brief summary of the measures taken by the board in dealing with the drink evil. In the first place the hours during which liquor shops are open have been reduced from 19 hours before the war to five-and-one-half hours at the present time. And care has been taken that the hours during which drink is obtainable are the most suitable. Intoxicating liquors of excessive strength have been compulsorily diluted. Credit, canvassing for liquor orders, and "treating" have been prohibited, and canteens, for the provision of food and non-alcoholic refreshment, for munition and transport workers have been instituted.

Another factor, which doubtless has operated to produce sobriety, is the reduction of the quantity of liquor available for consumption, by the restriction of the issue of spirits and wines from bond, and curtailment of the beer-barrelage, to meet the requirements of the food controller in face of the submarine menace. These latter features, however, are not due to action taken by the control board, and obviously cannot be introduced into any permanent scheme of liquor control. The prohibition of "treating" has put a stop to what Lord d'Abernon termed "compulsory drinking," a practice previously common with workmen, especially on pay days when a group would assemble in some public house and each man "treated" or stood a drink all round. The institution by the control board of canteens for the provision of meals and non-alcoholic refreshment, in connection with large works, docks, and so on, has been an important and successful experiment. In the course of the board's investigations it was impressed by the serious lack of any provision of a suitable place where the workmen could take their meals. Often the only alternative open to the men was an overcrowded public house or some corner in the works itself. The canteens are operated by the employers solely in the interests of the workmen and are not run for profit. The board have now provided some 700 canteens which cater for about 1,000,000 workers daily.

Recently the Dominion government has appointed a woman member on the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa. She is Miss Ruth Walker, B.A., a graduate of MacMaster University. She has for the last year been a specialist on history at Woodstock College. She received her appointment because she was successful in the competitive examination for the position.



The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating.

tures, agriculture, mining and forestry. "The conservation of wealth by thrift.

"Ample capital for use in production and development.

"Sound national finance.

"An export trade to pay national debts and of a character to promote the employment of Canadians in Canada.

"An import trade which will further the developments of industry and employment in Canada, and which will not create merely unproductive debt.

"The friendly co-operation of labor and capital.

"Wages, housing and standards of living which will endure national well-being and efficiency.

"The encouragement of ability in management and genius in organization and initiative.

"A sufficient reward or incentive to encourage the individual to put forth his or her best powers.

"To work for a right solution of any of these economic problems is to be engaged in reconstruction."

Women in Insurance

At the insurance convention in New York, on September 4, 5 and 6, members of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada and of the National Underwriters of the United States, met in joint session. Women delegates at that convention appear, by the reports, to have taken quite a prominent part. Miss Leonora M. Cowick, president of the New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association, stated that all companies should take up women's departments. As men were being continuously taken for war service more

in United States industry, including war work and other occupations. In these days all realize that only ability counts, while personal charm and hard-luck stories count for naught. "Tact, and intuition of women," Miss Woodward said, "will do a lot to disabuse the idea that life insurance agents are a nuisance. She believed that more women should be supplied with life insurance."

The \$200,000 Club or the \$250,000 Club are for those agents of a company who have written that much life insurance in the company's fiscal year just passed. While a few companies in Canada have women's departments, the majority of them have not, but it is becoming more patent to women every day that the protection and benefits of life insurance are as much to be desired by them as by men. If after-the-war reconstruction does not bring compulsory life insurance we may look for a great demand for life insurance by women.

School Fairs Increased

The school exhibition movement in the province has spread until nearly 50 per cent. more exhibitions are to be held this year than last, according to Prof. F. W. Bates, director of school agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan. More than 200 exhibitions are now scheduled to be held.

The school exhibition is a school project, planned to enliven the school routine. It places on exhibit the whole work of the school. The rural education associations promote and assist the work in every way possible. In some municipalities the location of the trad-

Molly Buys a Hat

And is bewildered at the Vagaries and Charm of Dame Fashion

DEAR Julia: How I wished you had been here last week. Agnes and I visited the millinery openings, and I honestly never saw so many beautiful things in my life. Each shop we went to seemed more beautiful than the one before, and of course, every shop had so many hats that suited my new brown suit that it was next to impossible to choose. But I should tell you a little about the shops themselves. One would think one had stepped into the most wonderfully colored woods. The display rooms were festooned with branches and blossoms in all the wealth of autumn coloring. The millinery was arranged in cases or tables, according to color schemes and quality. For instance one shop had a case of wonderful velvet and velour hats in shades of purple. The background was one of purple-tinted clouds and a beautiful purple scarf seemed to give the whole scene a fairy-like, feathery touch. Another case was done in browns and orange, and of course, here is where my attention was focussed. My new suit has orange flecks in it and of course the hat I should have was one of brown, with trimmings of orange.

But there were so many that I don't know how fallible human beings could conceive of so many designs and so many arrangements of colors, and indeed of the colors themselves. In the colorings I must have for my suit there was every thing from a velour street hat to the dress hat of velvet and sheer laces and tulle. A dark brown silk velvet hat had a flat arrangement of uncured ostrich laid on the brim, and two velvet flowers of yellow brought out the richness of the whole. Ostrich tips, curled and uncured are used a great deal this year, and they are very pretty on the fall hats. In one case which contained hats and accessories in every conceivable nasturtium shade, there was a pretty model of Nubian brown, with a high mount of glycerined ostrich in a rich brown. This hat looked very pretty on me, but Agnes said it made me rather older, which of course would never do. There was a Spanish toque of nasturtium velvet which had the front marked with a bird's head, and brim reverses overlaid with small square wings in the same shade. I was undecided as to whether I should take this or a pretty brown velvet with a three-cornered brim. The brim was folded over to make two sides narrower than the third, and at the widest point was a huge orange pom-pom. The crown was gathered into a wide band. As soon as Agnes saw it on me she said that it was the hat I should wear. After a great deal of hesitation I did decide upon it. It fits closely down on my head, is light and very comfortable. Since I must wear my suit on every possible occasion the hat is one that can stand the same constant wear.

Well, that ordeal is over for another year, and I am quite satisfied with the result. But in Winnipeg, it seems that one doesn't stop visiting the millinery stores when one has bought a hat. It must be a habit some people acquire, for although Agnes is not going to buy a hat until she goes away she insists, every time we are down town, upon going into the stores and looking at the hats. So now I have developed the habit of looking for hats that will suit your suit. You need a hat that will give a softening effect, Julia. There was one beautiful, black tailored hat of paoon, that was beautifully soft, and around the high crown was a band drawn through a pearl buckle and tied in a bow at the back. It would do for a much older woman than you Julia too, but it was a lovely hat. A startling combination was shown in a Lady Baltimore poke of taupe. Two-shaded plumes of green and terra cotta followed the brim from a knot of flowers at the back. A very elegant, drooping sailor of plucked beaver in the natural shade was faced with self-colored crepe de chine, and adorned with an effective mount of taupe ostrich caught with a pin of hammered brass.

A large poke that suggested the early Victorian period, at least I think it did for it just looked like some of the old tin-types in mother's album, showed its modernity in the box pleat in the centre of the brim. It had a beautiful soft crown of taffeta, sewed with chenille, and its ostrich mount was caught with French flowers.

I wish I could remember all the new colors to tell you about them. Every little variety in shading has a name of its own. Here are some of them; of course, the nasturtium shades include all sorts of yellows and oranges, and even browns. Others are Biege, Peacock, Cobra, Copper, Amethyst, Old China, Liberty, Cossack, Blue Devil, and Madonna blues, Seal and an innumerable variety of browns. Mulberry and wonderful reds are among the lot. In one of the shops, hats and bags were shown together. They are to be worn at the same time. Some of them had the same trimming on the shopping bag as the hat. In most cases the hat and the bag are made wholly or in part of the same material. They are very pretty, and, of course, the usefulness of the shopping bag has been proven in the last year-and-a-half.

Veils are still worn a good deal and there are many varieties. One veil that might be worn on a small hat was such that when fastened under the chin, fixed itself into a becoming and comfortable jabot, with a tassel to hold it in place in the wind. The little veils with the elastic are still much worn and are so comfortable. They are being shown as they were this summer with coquettish spots and designs in them, not in any regular conventional design but almost anywhere. Different weights and meshes are shown. Then there are the veils that are draped on the plain sailor hats. These have pretty edges and relieve the plainness of the tailored sailor. Really Julia, when one thinks of all the little things that one could describe I am overcome by the many varieties and the vagaries of dressing. In Moss Creek one could no more imagine all that are in the shops here than anything.

Even in trimming there are so many different things. This year there are pins of every description and they are stuck in the hats at the most charming angles. There are hard ornaments of hammered brass and crystal, and beads. On the darker hats some of the bead ornaments in every bright color are beautiful. Some of the hats are trimmed with fur, and, as I said before, ostrich tips, curled and uncured, are worn in more than half of the hats.

A name in a hat means so much in a larger city. Some of the milliners proudly display hats that have labels with the names of Mme. Camille Rogers, Mme. Chekanow, Bendel, Edson, Keith, and Gage. These are some of the persons in New York who are responsible for the making of the season's styles, and the choosing of the season's materials and colorings. Of course we have to pay more if we are determined to wear a hat designed by a famous artist. Some of their hats shown in Winnipeg are a fabulous price, but people must pay for those names.

Since I have come to Winnipeg I am in a quandry as to the proper relationship of dress to life. Some girls I wish would dress more sensibly, while others are altogether too shabby. There is a psychological relationship between dress and living, but I haven't it all figured out yet.

Julia dear, I hope you got my letter telling you about mother's new medicine. I do so long for the time when she will be herself again. I know you are good to her, but remember that she must some times miss her little Molly. I don't know when I will ever get finished telling you about what I see in the shops, for they are so interesting.

Lovingly,

Molly Mason

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Farm Women's Clubs

Reporting Regularly

IF there is one thing more than another which I would like to impress upon our secretaries, it is the absolute necessity of reporting to the Central office regularly. Even if your local has done nothing which you consider worth reporting, let us know what meetings have been held, the condition which your local is in, etc. If there is a lack of interest or enthusiasm amongst your members, write and tell us what you think the cause is, and how we can help you to remedy same. Remember that the Central office is here to help the locals, and we want to fulfill our duties in every possible way, and give our members all the service that we can. Do not let your local die out without at least giving us an opportunity to help you, revive the interest in same. We cannot promise to send speakers in every case, as unfortunately, our finances will not permit of us doing so, much as we would like to, but our directors as well as the conveners of committees are all anxious to help, and any information or assistance which either they, or the Central office can give, will be very gladly given. What ever your trouble may be, do not hesitate to write and tell us about it.—M. W. Spiller secretary, U.F.W.A.

Nuts to Crack

We will be pardoned if in this letter we mention important work of somewhat different kind—the importance of the U.F.A. asserting its influence in other lines than in the solution of strictly economic or commercial questions. Along educational lines we all agree that we have an important mission to perform, and much has been done and is being done in this direction. But our mission in this letter is to call attention to our duty along the lines of the public questions affecting the general health. Already the U.F.A. have taken important steps in this direction. Our present hospital law owes its origin very largely to its influence, and in this connection, it is to be regretted that important features recommended by the U.F.A. were not included in the law as it was enacted, and difficulties then foreseen by the U.F.A. representatives are now being encountered in the enforcement of the act. But even the hospital law, as it was contemplated, is not adequate to the situation.

We should confront the fact that our infant mortality is among the highest of any civilized country. It is needless for me to go into a long dissertation to show the enormous loss sustained thereby, or to prove that the real measure of a man's success in the world, is not the amount of money that he accumulates, nor is the real measure of a people's greatness to be determined by the dollar standard, rather should the man be judged by his own inherent worth and the character of the family that he raises and leaves behind him. And so the nation must be and is judged by its manhood and its womanhood.

We make much of the amount and quality of our fine cattle and our hogs and our horses, and the enormous amount of our number one hard wheat that we produce. We have numerous schools to train our boys to excel in the production of these products. We devote our time to how we can get the greatest amount of money from these avocations, and all of this is well. The crop of cattle, hogs, horses and wheat are important, but what about the annual crop of babies? After all are these not of the most importance, no matter by what standard the questions are judged, and yet we have numerous schools looking to the welfare of the former but we let the latter rest solely in the care of the "Mother love," unaided by training and instruction, and too often medical attention that is so sorely needed.

Are we, as a people, not patriotic enough and intelligent enough to adopt the best means of conserving life, particularly those of our native born? The

answer certainly will be, yes, we are patriotic and we are intelligent, and yet, save and except the efforts of a few good women, no serious attention is being paid to our welfare along these lines.

Let us compare the statistics of the two countries which represent most accurately the ideals that are being fought for in the great struggle today, that of Prussia with its German kultur and military rule on one hand, and that of little Democratic New Zealand on the other. In Prussia the infant mortality is 140 to the 1,000; in New Zealand, but 51. Should we compare the statistics of our Dominion, and particularly of our provinces with those figures, we would blushing admit that they were much nearer those of Prussia than those of New Zealand. New Zealand in her devotion to the welfare of her common people has well-nigh solved the problem. There is no natural reason why Canada should not do the same. No country in the world has a healthier climate than Canada, and no country has a sturdier and stronger people. Have we not been studying the welfare of hogs and cattle, of marketing products and of acquiring wealth, to the

we hope to get buttons. The program for the remainder of the year will include the study of animal and bird life, and the sources of articles used in every-day life by the people of Saskatchewan."

Rain and Frost do not Mar

Mrs. A. M. Postans, secretary of Sunnyvale U.F.W.A., reports that they had splendid weather for their picnic on July 19. The day was very hot, but a heavy rain came on towards night. After that came the frosts which did so much damage to the crops in the district. Although a good many people were feeling discouraged by drought and crop conditions generally, they evidently made up their minds to make the best of things on picnic day, and things sold pretty well. As a result \$496.50 was raised for the Red Cross. The Y.M.C.A. Hut has not been forgotten by the Sunnyvale members either, and a substantial donation towards same has been sent to the Central office, amounting to \$159.70. This was made up from the profits derived from the booth at the picnic, an autograph quilt, and proceeds of teas and ice-creams sold at school

ful and pleasant hour is spent there by our country friends.

We are especially fortunate in our caretaker, Mrs. Bethune. She takes an interest in everything concerned in the room and her patience and kindness never fail. The rent of our room is \$144 per annum, caretaking \$60 per annum, coal \$31.20, and light \$6.30.

We hope in time to add a library to our attractions. A tea on Saturday afternoons is generally well patronized. We distribute our Red Cross sewing and knitting there, send off our crates of eggs for the Secours National and meet informally there to discuss our work.

I think I have said enough to show your readers that our rest room is a success and it is filling a long-felt need for strangers and a bond of friendship between town and country women. G. E. Sykes, Shoal Lake, Man.

Constituency Convention

The Women's Institute Conference for Hand Hill constituency was held at Delia, Alberta, on August 29. Mrs. Friedel, constituency convener, was chairman. She gave a short address on constituency work and institute work in general. In closing she urged each institute to call upon the trained nurse in their community for lectures and demonstrations. In the Hand Hill constituency there are at present nine institutes, and all were well represented. Those delegates present were called upon for five-minute talks on the special work they are doing. Some are doing purely Red Cross work, others assisting this work in some way in connection with their local Red Cross branch. One is having a course in first aid work this fall. One has equipped a playground in connection with the school. Another is having a course in home-nursing and maternity work.

Two splendid addresses were given during the conference, one by Miss Isabel Noble, president of the Alberta Institutes, and the other by Mrs. Milne of the Saskatchewan Homemakers. Miss Noble congratulated Delia on its increase of 35 members since she had visited it only six weeks before. Not only have we increased our membership but we have organized two new institutes. Miss Noble gave many helpful suggestions for club work. She said in part, "In your local institute work do not leave it all for a few; everyone must work, and work harmoniously. Outside of Red Cross work, one of the best things being done by the institutes is the struggle for medical inspection of the rural schools and the baby welfare work." Miss Noble suggested that there be debates on the programs, and urged all to "be live workers, and don't say you haven't time." In speaking of Red Cross work Miss Noble urged everyone in this of all work to be workers, to do your bit and don't let it be a "wee bit." Mrs. Milne spoke on conservation. She told that Canada at present makes 120,000 shells per month. It only takes 18 pounds of bone to make glycerine enough for one 18-pound shell. So every woman should save every bone she could. She told of the co-operation of the school children through the department of education and the result obtained.

Other war-time economies, Mrs. Milne mentioned were: Using potatoes as a substitute in bread; potato starch to take the place of cornstarch; rice water for laundry starch; lemon and orange peeling for marmalade; soap from fat not suitable for cooking; lard made from your own soap by use of vegetable cutter, and the drying of vegetables and fruits for winter use. In closing, Mrs. Milne suggested hanging our food card over our kitchen stove, "Lest we forget."—Press Reporter, Delia.

Home Nursing Talks

The Women's Institute of Alix enjoyed a series of lectures on home nursing, by Miss McKenzie, of the provincial agricultural school staff. In spite of the showery weather the town hall was filled to its seating capacity.



Girls at Work on Parts of Airplanes.

neglect of questions of far greater importance? The former things "should have been done, but the latter should not have been left undone."

Why should not the U.F.A., and particularly the U.F.W.A. bring the force of great organization towards the adoption of the New Zealand system for the purpose of saving our babies—"sorter" sounds sentimental doesn't it, but is it sentimentality? Is it not business and business of great importance? Is it not patriotism and very practical patriotism? And should we not occasionally abandon the dollars and cents measures of our interest and prove that the real measure of our influence be that of the welfare of humanity and of our country?

Think it over, and if you agree with the writer, introduce a resolution in your local favoring the New Zealand system and bring this resolution before the convention.—S. S. Dunham, ex-vice-president, U.F.A.

Sydenham Juveniles

Miss Lottie Linfoot, Guernsey, Sask., reports as follows:—

"On Friday afternoon last the pupils of Sydenham school organized a Juvenile Grain Growers' Club. The following officers were elected: Supervisor, Miss Linfoot; president, Marie Anderson; vice-president, Sidney Hendrickson; secretary, Myrtle Bowman; treasurer, Evelyn Anderson; directors, Hazel Johnson, Edgar Johnson, Leonard Hendrickson.

"Meetings will be held at the school during the fall and winter. Each member painted a motto in the club colors, and part of the funds has been invested in ribbon, so each member wears his or her fold of green, white and gold. Later

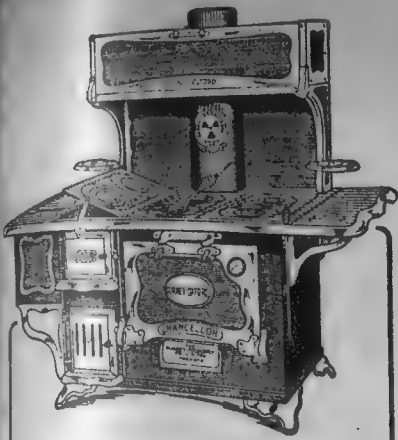
picnic on July 1. At the regular monthly meeting held at the home of Mrs. War-nick in August, nine members and a number of visitors were present, some of whom came from Bloomington Valley. Mrs. Postans was invited to visit the latter district on August 29 to assist in the organization of a U.F.W.A. local there. A very enthusiastic discussion took place in regard to organizing a Boys' and Girls' Club, of which we hope to receive a report in the near future. The September meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. Postans and each member is being asked to give her ideas on "How to Improve the Local" at that time.—M. W. Spiller.

Fifty Miles from Railroad

Mrs. Wm. Storch, of Quantock, Sask., writes of their Women's Section of the "Lost Child" Local, which was organized less than a year ago. Although nearly 50 miles from a railroad, they have 14 members, and are "doing their bit" for the Red Cross, just as the women's sections everywhere are. If there is any other W.G.G.A. more remote than this from a railroad we should like to hear from it.

Filling Long-felt Need

I have been asked by the president of our H.E.S. to send you a short account of our rest room. It is a large and pleasant room facing on the main street, near the station, has two large windows generally full of plants and flowers. It is furnished simply, as our means were small to start, but we keep adding needed articles as we can. We have a good large heater, electric light, plenty of magazines, and many a rest-



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and the women all were loud in their appreciation of Miss McKenzie and her interesting and instructive lectures. The speaker first took up the subject of bed-making in the sick-room; contagious diseases, how to avoid spreading them, also how to disinfect after one. A bed being provided the demonstration in bed-making was made very clear.

The second day, the care of a maternity patient, before and after pregnancy, was taken up. What to do in case of convulsions until the doctor comes; also the care of the baby. Miss McKenzie left no feature of this subject untouched, and answered a great many questions after the close of the meeting. The third day the speaker devoted to the diseases of the throat and nose, adenoids and tonsils being especially treated upon. She then took up First Aid, how to treat different kinds of burns, broken bones and hemorrhages. At the close a First Aid Auxilliary to the Institute was organized, with Miss Ross as president, Mrs. Osborne as honorary president, and Miss Sunburgh as secretary-treasurer. They expect to hold a meeting once a week, and have secured the doctor's wife to address the first one. We feel that these meetings will be time well and profitably spent.

After the lectures a social evening was held in the Presbyterian Church, to give the men folk a chance to meet Miss McKenzie. An old-fashioned spelling match was one feature of the entertainment. The words ran mostly to diseases (in honor to Miss McKenzie I suppose), and it was not long before we were all in our seats again. Miss McKenzie very kindly gave a number of selections which were heartily applauded. Altogether Miss McKenzie's visit to Alix was a memorable one. Mrs. Minnie Cruickshanks, Alix, Alta.

Club Briefs

The John Knox U.F.W.A. is one of those locals which were organized this summer. Only three meetings have been held so far, but the members are apparently interested in the work and hope to be able to send us interesting reports when they get better acquainted with same. At the last meeting it was decided that meetings would in future be held at the homes of members, and a program would be arranged for each occasion.—M. W. Spiller.

Minburn had an address on "Health Inspection of Public Schools," by Miss Thurston, of Edmonton. That reminds us that quite a number of institutes have been the means of bringing about inspection in the rural schools, and it is needed there as much, if not more, than in the cities.—I. Noble.

The institutes in the Wetaskiwin constituency are knitting 400 pairs of socks to be sent to the Wetaskiwin constituency boys for Christmas presents. This is a splendid undertaking and we know the boys will be glad to get the home productions.—I. Noble.

Fleet has just finished a membership drive and now boasts of 56 active workers. A paper on "How to make our meetings Simple, Interesting and Entertaining," was read at the July meeting. We would like to see it for many institutes would like to know the same thing.—I. Noble.

Ryerson is interested in an open market. I wonder if many of our branches are, not that we have much to market this year, but it is well to lay plans for the future. Mrs. Newhall, of Calgary, one of our institute members, and chairman of the Associated Consumers' League, can give the institute all sorts of advice on the market question, and why not consumers and producers get together and see what we can do to help each other?—I. Noble.

Cornucopia realized \$115.80 at a Red Cross sale held in July. This branch has a knitting machine and is able to knit many more socks by its use.—I. Noble.

Camrose is looking up—the Institute and U.F.W.A. women of Camrose gave a barn dance, July 29, proceeds to go to the Red Cross.—I. Noble.

Substitute economy for waste.

Use only such foods as contain the greatest amount of nourishment, with the least possible waste. No food meets these requirements more perfectly than

BOVRIL

22

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Every farmer should be able to figure accurately, to write a correctly worded business letter, to apply the principles of business law in the performing of the ordinary transactions of the farm and to keep a satisfactory record of the business he is doing.

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Courses qualifying for BOOKKEEPERS and STENOGRAPHERS. There is a marked scarcity of office help due to the enlistment of office men. Qualify and a position is assured. Students may enrol for general courses at any time.

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C. E. Walker, C.A., Principal E. W. Stapleford, B.A., D.D., President

BE GOOD TO YOUR FEET

Put the right boots and shoes on them and you will find a new joy in life. It's wonderful not to know that you have feet, because they are so comfortable. It's a great satisfaction to buy boots and shoes that will give your feet this comfort, look well and wear a long time.

Boots and shoes like that are only made by the best workmen, from the best of prime hides, on the most scientific lasts, and

Our boots and shoes for men, women, boys, girls, children and babies, are of high grade quality, they give comfort, service and satisfaction.

Our prices are unusually attractive; for we are helping reduce the high cost of living by sharing a part of our profits with our customers. This is only made possible by the tremendous quantities of boots and shoes we sell, and we only sell such great numbers because every pair gives satisfaction to the wearer.

Guaranteed Satisfaction is part of Every Purchase

Our methods are honest, open, fair and above board. We ask no person to take a chance. It is never necessary, for all our merchandise is right—it gives satisfaction to our customers. Our line includes the following:

Boots and Shoes	Underwear	Auto Accessories
Hosiery	Men's Clothing	Kitchen Utensils
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Our beautifully illustrated catalogue showing this wide and varied range of merchandise is sent free on request. Why not send for your copy today? In these war times it will help save many a dollar.

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Gentlemen: Send me free of all charge or obligation your War-Time Necessities Catalogue, illustrating and truthfully describing your full range of quality merchandise.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

The Fairy in the Pink Bed

BEAUTY was the name of the fairy who dwelt in the Indian pink bed. One day as she was out on her wanderings she heard a sad voiced little boy say to his mother: "If only I could get enough money to take us to the seaside for a few weeks. If only the wheat would turn to gold." "It will," he heard a sweet voice say behind him, and turning, he saw the fairy from the pink bed. "You must be a good boy for a week. You must not speak an unkind word, throw sticks or stones or have words with your mother, then your wheat will turn to gold." "Oh!" cried the boy, "I will do anything if only our wheat will turn to gold."

Next day he went out of doors and played as usual with his friends. After a while he grew tired and lay down under a tree. He knew not that he lay on an ant hill till the ants began to bite him. He got up in a hurry, dug his heel into the hill and ran away. A sad fairy, dressed in gold, came from the wheat and said: "You have six days' chance." The next day he went out he saw an old woman with a load of gleanings which bent her feeble back nearly double. "Good mother," he said, "why carry that heavy load? Let me carry it for you." She answered, "God bless you lad," and from then till the time was up he did some kindness every day. On the last day he saw his mother carrying wheat. "My boy," she said, "this wheat drops heavy and cold to my hand. 'It has turned to gold!' he said. 'Put it for sale!' The price they got was enough to take them to the seaside for a while.—Gladys Smith, age 9, Enawistie, Alta.

Goes to the Lake

We live on a farm and we are nine miles from Grenfell. We have about 30 horses and 100 cattle. We have two Shetland ponies named Topsy and Turvey. My brother and I ride to school on them sometimes. We live three

miles from the school that we are going to. We go down to Crooked Lake every year for about a month. We bathe and fish. The fish we catch are pike, pickerel and perch. The biggest fish we caught was a pike; it weighed 10 pounds. The most baths we have had in one day are six. The lake is nine miles long and one mile wide.

I helped with the stooking this year. My sister and I take tea out to the men. Some times we ride and some times we go in the buggy. We have got all our grain cut and we will be threshing this week.—Moria Fitz Gerald, age 10, Grenfell, Sask.

Lone Scout Writes Again

In my last letter I only mentioned that I belonged to the Lone Scouts of

America. But now I'll try to explain it better, for the benefit of boys who are not already members.

The Lone Scouts of America was organized October 23, 1915. W. D. Boyce, 500 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., was then elected chief totom.

The membership fee is only a two-cent stamp. Once you are a member, you are a member as long as you like. There are no dues or fees to pay. After you become a member you have a chance to get different degree badges, according to your progress with the scout work. When you have them all (there are five of them without the membership badge, which you get when you join) you are a full-fledged Lone Scout. "Lone Scout," the official magazine of the L.S.A., is a big 16-page magazine, full of stories, jokes and articles about stamp and coin

collecting, chemistry and electricity. Also a question and answer page; a page with names and addresses of scouts who want to correspond with you. These boys live all over the globe. Almost everything in "Lone Scout" is contributed by boys. Even the dandy serial (now in the paper) is written by a Lone Scout. This great boys' magazine gives merit medals to its readers. Two sets of medals or more are given out each week. One gold, one silver and one bronze medal make up one set. After a scout has worn a set of medals he is put on the honor roll and given the title L.S.C. (Lone Scout Contributor). "Lone Scout" is published weekly and the subscription price is only 75 cents per year. If you send in a year's subscription you get a splendid pocket-piece free, with a picture of General John J. Pershing on it. If any of the boys are interested in the L.S.A., and are not members, write me and I'll send you full particulars, together with a copy of "Lone Scout."—Lone Scout Walter Anderson, Piney, Mah.

WAR! WAR!! THE LAND OF THE DOO DADS INVADIED BY THE BARBAROUS HUN DADS!

TERRIBLE news this week from the formerly peaceful and happy land of Doo! This invasion was due to the abundant harvest which has been reaped this year by the Doo Dads, reports of which aroused the envy and avarice of the unscrupulous Hun Dads, whose Kaiserdad, Crown Princedad and General Hundadenburg immediately mobilized their land, sea and air forces for an invasion. Here the Hun Dad invaders are seen making their landing on the coast about a mile and a half south of Old Doc's place. See the Hun Dad soldiers doing the goose-step down the gang-plank from the big transport ship! Admiral Von Tirpitzdad is just sticking his head from a submarine to see how things are going. Airplanes are also arriving, and one Hun Dad Zeppelin is to be seen in the sky. In the upper right-hand corner of the picture. There is another and much larger Hun Dad Zeppelin, which is higher in the sky, outside the picture altogether so that you cannot see it; but you can see the rope coming down from it and fastened by an anchor to the ground. Down this rope the Hun Dads are sliding, and the particularly fat one that came first and fell on his back on the ground, has another fat Hun Dad lighting on him. He is saying "Ouch, ouch!" as the other Hun Dad's bayonet scabbard sticks into his watch pocket. The poison gas engine leads the way. High up on the rocks in the upper left-hand corner of the picture see the Kaiserdad, looking through a telescope which one of his general staff is holding up for him so that he can get a fine view of old Doc Sawbones' farm, where such abundant crops have been reaped. Next to him stands the long-nosed Crown Princedad, smoking a cigarette and studying a map of the land of Doo. Just below them, waving his sword and pointing his automatic pistol, is General Hundadenburg, wearing his Iron Cross and shouting to the invaders to rush to the attack. Away over behind the rock on which Crown Princedad and Kaiserdad are standing, see the only Doo Dad in the whole picture. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, who was enjoying a little nap as usual and has just been awakened up by the noise of the arrival of the Hun Dads! As soon as he is able to gather his terrified wits together Hobo Sam will beat it and run around by a secret valley to Old Doc Sawbones' farm, where he will give the alarm, and the Doo Dads will prepare to resist the Hun Dad invaders. Next week the progress of the Hun Dad invasion will be seen.

A Blue Cross Dog

We have been getting The Guide for a long time. The first thing I look for when we get The Guide is the Young Canada Club. I am going to tell you how I got money for the Blue Cross. At our school picnic I tied a Blue Cross box on a little pup of mine, but as soon as I let him go he pulled it off, so I tied it on a big dog. He made a fine Blue Cross dog. When he came back he had 40 cents in it. I put ten more in, which made it 50 cents, that I am sending to the Blue Cross Fund.—Effie Scott, Mortlach, Sask.

A Playful Colt

I live on the farm and have a pet colt. He will stand on his hind legs and chase me all over the lot and stand in the barn door and will not let me in. I am 13 years of age.—Lean Bowen, Paxson, Alta.



Trying Out Hot Luncheons

Simplicity in Arrangement and Equipment

By Mabel E. Finch

HOT rural luncheons are being introduced successfully into a great many schools throughout the West. To accomplish the desired end each teacher must work out a practicable plan suitable to prevailing conditions.

Difficulties will be found, many and varied, but most of these can be overcome by a little forethought and planning. First and foremost, enlist the parents' sympathy. As their greatest interests are bound up in their children, a teacher may gain co-operation with them by getting on intimate relations with the pupils. Let the pupils feel the benefit and enjoyment of a hot lunch by partaking of one.

For instance, have some one bring a frying-pan to school, and each child a lump of butter, an egg, and a saucer, and great will be the expressions of pleasure over this hot dish—the fried egg cooked on the school stove. Suggest to them the possibility of having one hot dish daily, and children will readily respond. A light program may be prepared, to which the parents and trustees are invited. A clever pantomime may be enacted to bring the matter of the hot luncheon before the eyes of the parents. Divide the stage in two. At one end place one of the children's desks and a child seated thereon eating a thick sandwich out of a tin lard pail. At the other end a child may be seated at a table covered with a cloth, having a can of coffee boiling on a small alcohol stove, and a piece of meat, previously cooked on the stove, on a plate, at which the child is eating. The contrast and appetizing odors will speak for themselves. This will give the teacher an opportunity to introduce the subject.

A short explanation on the effects of gulping the cold lunch in five minutes with regard to the children's health, growth and vigor may be given, as a result most of the parents will be willing to give the hot lunch a trial.

Utensils Necessary
The greatest expenditure will be in providing the stove and the necessary cooking utensils, but this may be covered by a sum not exceeding \$20, and most trustee boards will be glad to invest their money in such a profitable way. A three-burner coal-oil stove, with an oven, is the safest and most valuable investment. This can be procured for \$12. The other utensils necessary are given in the following list, with an approximate value placed on each:—

1 large saucepan	.50
1 smaller saucepan	.25
2 large iron frying pans	.50
1 bake pan	.25
1 dish pan	.35
1 tea kettle	.75
1 large pudding dish	.45
1 rolling pin	.25
1 wash basin	.25
1 egg beater	.10
2 pepper and salt	.20
1 masher	.25
1 grater	.10
1 paring knife	.15
2 large spoons	.30
1 dipper	.25
2 tea spoons	.20
1 measuring cup	.15
1 can opener	.15
1 strainer	.15
Towelling	.75
Total	\$6.80

A table and benches will be found most convenient, but if they cannot be obtained the pupils' desks can be used.

If the board is willing, a few of the staple articles will be found of great help:

Dutch Cleanser	.15
Tea	1.99
Dried Peas	.50
Corn Starch	.20
Kerosene	.70
Rice	.50
Salt	.20
Soda	.15
Flour	1.00
Tapioca	.50
Pepper	.10
Soap	.10
Sugar	1.00
Beans	.50
Cocoa	.50

These may be obtained, however, by each family bringing its own supply. Cups, plates, knives, forks, and spoons should be provided by each pupil.

A suitable case will be necessary to keep the food supplies and dishes free from dust. Most schools have a book-case and lunch cupboard. These may be used in the interim till the manual training class manufacture a cupboard from packing boxes procurable at any store. A few extra boards form the doors, so a lock, nails and hinges will be the only expense. Volunteers will furnish the necessary tools, a chisel, plane, saw and hammer, from home, and a neat and inexpensive cabinet can be constructed.

A suitable place for the kitchen is in the anti-room or basement, but space can be used at the back of the classroom. Articles in constant use may be hung on nails above the stove, while the lower part of the cupboard should be used for pots and pans.

In rural schools the attendance varies. If the average is about 20, choose four pupils for each day's work; if about 15, choose about three, etc. A small child should work with others larger. Divide the workers into cook, dish-washer, dish-drier, and monitor, each child assuming a new position every week, which permits him to be cook only once a month, thus making the duty neither monotonous nor irksome.

Continued on Page 45



The Cook is given Time to Prepare the Meal.



An Opportunity for Pleasant Conversation and for the Teaching of Table Etiquette.

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Order Fairweather Furs by Mail

For years the house of **FAIRWEATHER** has been manufacturing Furs of highest quality—combining the best of workmanship with the selected raw materials. For this reason we are able to guarantee the utmost satisfaction to every purchaser, and a longer lifetime for your furs than can be secured where such absolute care is not taken in the manufacture.

Read These Sample Values from the Catalogue

Women's Fur Coats

PLAIN HUDSON SEAL COAT made with large full ripple skirt, large choker roll collar and deep pointed cuffs. Lining of fancy silk poplin. 45 inches long \$ **250.00** and all sizes

LADIES' NATURAL RACCOON COATS, choice selected full-furred and perfectly matched skins, 48 inches long, extra large square collar and deep cuffs, slash pockets—lining of extra heavy brown Skinner's satin \$ **300.00** All sizes

LADIES' MUSKRAT COATS, in choice dark, heavy, full-furred prime skins, 45 inches long, large square collar and revers, deep cuffs, lining of Skinner's satin to match. \$ **150.00** All sizes

LADIES' MARMOT COATS, of excellent quality, strong leather, and heavy fur with deep square collar and cuffs lined with plain Skinner's satin. \$ **90.00** All sizes

Women's Fur Sets

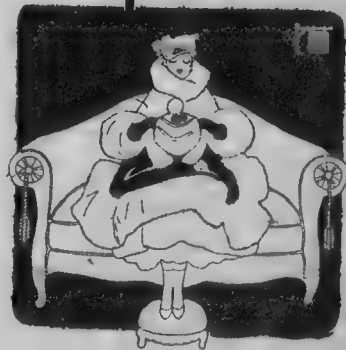
CROSS FOX SET—Beautiful heavily-furred Jap Cross Fox, large animal, stole trimmed with head, large tail and paws, lined with heavy brown silk. Large round muff trimmed \$ **72.50** and lined to match

DARK CANADIAN PLUCKED BEAVER—Shoulder cape hangs to waist in back, deep points over arms and down fronts—lined soft, brown silk crepe de chine. Large "canteen" shaped \$ **150.00** muff to match

BLACK WOLF SETS—Animal scarf with head and tail. Large round muff to match, lined with fine quality black soft silk, from \$ **22.00** to \$ **45.50**

NATURAL WOLF SETS—Large animal stoles finished with head, tail and paws, lined with soft grey silk. Muffs to match in both pillow and round shapes from \$ **22.50** to \$ **52.50**

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FAIRWEATHERS LIMITED
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It will be sent you free on request, complete with one hundred illustrations of all the new styles in furs for men and women the coming season. A post card brings it to your address by return mail.

Fairweather & Co. Limited
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"Only enough for one motorist in fifty"



MILLER—The World's First Uniform Tires

THIS year, for the first time, motorists have the opportunity of getting Uniform Mileage Tires. Up to now, men have depended on "luck." For who could tell when he bought a tire whether it would run between 5,000 and 10,000 miles, or fail at a thousand?

Miller alone has succeeded in building tires the same. And 99 in 100 Miller Tires outrun the standard guarantees.

Miller discovered that to build tires uniform, the workmen must be uniform, because tires are mostly handwork.

So Miller trained a regiment of champion tire builders to build uniformly. The tires they make grade 99 per cent. excellent.

Get a pair of these Team-Mate Tires from the Miller dealer. Run them on opposite wheels and let them prove that they wear alike.

THE MILLER RUBBER CO. LTD. 154 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, CANADA

Makers of the Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes the Team-Mate of Uniform Tires

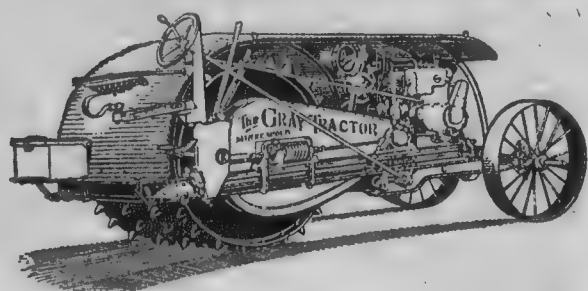
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GRAY "THE TRACTOR WITH THE WIDE DRIVE DRUM"

Pulls Four Bottoms In Any Soil

Ask us for 50-page Illustrated Booklet about The Gray.



Value of Wide Drive Drum to Farmers

From the farmer's standpoint the Wide Drum has two distinct advantages, aside from furnishing large traction service. At plowing, it crushes weeds, stalks or trash, ahead of the plows so that the vegetation is turned under and completely covered. The Gray's weight is distributed over a wide surface, reducing the pressure per square inch on the soil. Hence it works to advantage on soft-plowed soil and leaves no ruts or wheel tracks. The United States Government has, since June, 1918, ordered more than one-hundred-and-fifty for use in France.

Some Districts Using Gray Tractors This Year

MANITOBA—Swan River Valley, Woodlands, Stoney Mountain, Winnipeg, Headingley, Sperling, Winkler.
SASKATCHEWAN—Regina, Rouleau, Weyburn, Plato.
ALBERTA—Bassano, Hussar, Medicine Hat, Cowley, Brooks, Calgary.

Although The Gray was only introduced into Canada at the beginning of this year it is selling rapidly. Farmers in the above districts are using Grays—some of them as many as three machines. All kinds of soil and working conditions are found in the above localities. We will gladly give you the names of Gray Tractor owners, because "seeing is believing" that The Gray is THE Tractor for Western Canada.

ORDER NOW IF YOU WANT A GRAY BEFORE FREEZE-UP.

Write for Booklet to

Gray Tractor Co. of Canada Limited

307-309 Electric Railway Chambers, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALBERTA DISTRIBUTOR — M. D. FEEVER, Calgary, Alberta.

Buy Your Feed Oats and Hay Through Us

We can offer good quality Ontario Timothy or Prairie Hay, also Feed Oats, for delivery at any station. Wire or write our nearest office for particulars and prices.

For maximum of service consign your grain to

The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

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Careful checking of grades, liberal advances, prompt adjustments.

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For service and reliability consign your shipments to us.

WRITE US FOR DAILY MARKET CARD

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We Handle WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX and RYE

Every year more farmers consign their grain to us. Absolute reliability. Quick returns. Over twenty years of experience in marketing grain are a few of the reasons for the increasing number of farmers using our facilities. Our connection in Eastern Canada and the United States enables us to keep our patrons informed on Latest Grain Market developments.

Consign or sell your grain to us and mark your Bill of Lading

Notify—

Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Ltd.

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ONE SURE WAY

TO GET HIGH-GRADE SERVICE
IN MARKETING YOUR GRAIN

—Is to "TAKE NO CHANCES." In other words, deal only with a Proven, Reliable House, whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention. Liberal and Prompt Advances. Courteous and Business-like Methods.

CONSIGN YOUR CARS TO

The Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd.

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WINNIPEG

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We solicit your carlot shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service. Advances at 7 per cent. interest.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG

Ship your Grain to

Wood Grain Co. Limited

250 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Grain Commission Merchants

WE HANDLE CORN FOR FEED.
WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES.

Licensed and Bonded

EACH of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission, will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Rye Growers!

It will pay you
to ship to us.

GIVE US A TRIAL

B. B. Rye Flour Mills

Winnipeg

LIMITED

Canada Food Board License No. 4-295.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Sept. 30, 1918.

WHEAT—During the past week the Board of Grain Supervisors has announced fixed prices for rejected and smutty grades as follows:

Rejected 1°	214½	Rejected 2°	211½	Rejected 3°	208½
Smutty 1°	215½	Smutty 2°	212½	Smutty 3°	209½

They have also removed the embargo on shipments previously placed on certain lines in Saskatchewan.

OATS—The price for October delivery shows a decline of 1 cent since a week ago. The American markets sagged under heavy offerings and receipts, and influenced sentiment in our market. The movement of oats in this country is just beginning. The cash demand, which held prices at good premiums, seems to have been filled up, and at the close on Saturday, there were no quotations on any grades.

BARLEY—A small amount of speculative buying carried prices sharply upward during the early part of last week. The advance brought out more liberal offerings, which soon showed that the advanced prices were not warranted by any genuine demand. Prices quickly receded, and Saturday's close for 3 C.W. was 4½ cents lower than at the previous week-end.

FLAX—Prices are 5½ cents lower than they were a week ago. There has been no feature to the week's trading, except that markets have been unusually narrow.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Week	Year
								ago	ago
Oct. 84	84	84	84	84	83	83	85	86	
Dec. 82	82	82	82	81	80	78	82	83	
Flax									
Oct. 390	390	384	384	381	379	380	391	313	
Nov. 381	381	375	372	369	369	384	384	306	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS			
Elev.	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week
Calgary			
Wheat	3,564	3,627
Oats	990	63,787
Barley	19,336
Flax	83
Tim'y	15,890
Mxd. Grain	75,600	101,220
Saskatoon			
Wheat	9,631	1,573
Oats	3,955	59,127
Barley	2,732
Flax	468
Moore			
Wheat	5,993	7,765
Oats	619	22,155
Barley
Flax

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Sept. 28.

CORN—Demand slow and offerings large; prices 2 to 5 cents lower. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.49 to \$1.52; No. 3 white at \$1.75 to \$1.78.

OATS—No. 3 white sold at 1-3 cent under to 1 cent over October. Demand not so good. No. 3 white closed at 69½ to 70½ cents. No. 4 white oats at 65½ to 69½ cents.

RYE—Demand slow and offerings liberal; No. 2 mainly 1 to 1 cent under November. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.55½ to \$1.56½. Receipts today 75 cars, last year 49 cars.

BARLEY—Prices 2 to 3 cents lower with off-grades weakest. Demand quiet. Prices closed at 80 to 84 cents.

FLAXSEED—No. 1 spot sold mainly at October price; demand moderate. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.91, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 28.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows:

FIXED WHEAT PRICES									
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	T1	T2	T3
Fixed	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
Year	221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	208
ago									

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Sept. 24 to Sept. 30, inclusive

Date	Wheat	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3CW	4CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Sept. 24	186	87	84	84	82	79	—	—	—	—	395	—	—
25	186	87	84	84	82	79	—	—	—	—	394	—	—
26	186	87	84	84	82	79	—	—	—	—	394	—	—
27	186	87	83	83	82	78	—	—	—	—	391	—	—
28	186	—	—	—	—	—	110	105	99	98	389	—	—
29	186	—	—	—	—	—	108	103	98	98	290	—	—
30	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Week ago	186	88	84	84	83	79	—	—	—	—	401	—	—
Year ago	175	66	64	64	63	62	128	119	—	112	316	310	—

LIVESTOCK		Winnipeg		Calgary		Toronto		St. Paul		Chicago	
		Sept. 28	Year Ago	Sept. 28	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Sept. 25
Cattle											
Choice steers	.....	13.00-14.00	9.50-10.00	12.25-13.00	15.00-16.25	15.00-17.00	19.50-19.75	19.50-19.75	19.50-19.75	19.50-19.75	19.50-19.75
Best butcher steers	.....	12.00-12.50	8.25-9.00	11.00-11.75	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	18.75-19.25	18.75-19.25	18.75-19.25	18.75-19.25	18.75-19.25
Fair to good butcher steers	.....	10.00-12.00	7.50-8.25	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00	10.50-12.25	14.50-18.00	14.50-18.00	14.50-18.00	14.50-18.00	14.50-18.00
Good to choice fat cows	.....	8.50-9.50	7.50-8.25	7.00-8.50	10.00-11.00	8.75-10.25	10.00-13.50	10.00-13.50	10.00-13.50	10.00-13.50	10.00-13.50
Medium to good cows	.....	8.00-8.50	7.00-7.50	7.50-7.75	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50
Canners	.....	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.00	4.00-5.00	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.00	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25
Good to choice heifers	.....	9.00-10.00	7.50-8.50	7.50-7.75	11.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50
Fair to good heifers	.....	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.50	7.00-7.50	8.50-10.00	6.00-7.75	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50
Best oxen	.....	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.50	7.00-7.50	8.50-10.00	6.00-7.75	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50
Best butcher bulls	.....	7.50-8.50	6.50-7.50	7.00-7.50	8.50-10.00	6.00-7.75	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50
Common to bologna bulls	.....	6.50-7.50	5.50-6.50	6.00-7.00	7.50-8.50	5.00-6.00	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25
Fair to good feeder steers	.....	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00	10.00-10.50	9.50-11.00	11.50-13.50	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.50
Fair to good stocker steers	.....	7.00-8.00	5.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	8.50-9.50	7.00-8.50	8.50-11.00	8.50-11.00	8.50-11.00	8.50-11.00	8.50-11.00
Best milkers and springers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(each)	.....	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90	.....	\$100-\$160	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$100
Fair milkers and springers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(each)	.....	\$50-\$80	\$40-\$75	.....	\$65-\$90	\$65-\$95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs											
Choice hogs, fed and watered	.....	19.00	17.50	20.25	19.50	19.25	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Light hogs	.....	17.00-18.00	15.00	.....	18.50	.....	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Sows	.....	13.00-15.00	11.50-12.50	.....	16.00	.....	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Stags	.....	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	.....	15.50	.....	17.50-18.50	17.50-18.50	17.50-18.50	17.50-18.50	17.50-18.50
Sheep and Lambs											
Choice lambs	.....	14.00-17.00	9.00-14.50	13.75	15.00-17.50	16.75	17.50-18.20	17.50-18.20	17.50-18.20	17.50-18.20	17.50-18.20
Best killing sheep	.....	10.00-13.00	7.00-10.00	10.50-11.50	13.00-14.50	8.00-10.50	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00

ceptional quality and weighing 1,770 pounds was sold by us at \$14.50, and we sold two loads at \$13.25, a number of other steers sold at \$12.75 and \$13, and full loads at \$12.70. We would quote choice heavy steers 12.25 to \$13; medium to good steers on which the buyers were not quite so particular as they have been, at from \$11 to \$11.75; and common light butcher, \$10 to \$11. Cows were lower, and it was very difficult to exceed \$6.50, although 10 head received by us from Mr. Cummings, of Huxley, brought \$8.65. We would quote choice heavy cows from \$8.00 to \$8.50, with an occasional helper 25 cents higher. Medium cows, \$7.25 to \$7.75; and common cows, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Canners and cutters were bought readily at from \$4.50 to \$6.25. Bulls were strong with the best from \$7.25 to \$8.25; and medium, \$6.00 to \$7.00. Very few oxen were offered and the demand was weak, the best only bringing from \$7.00 to \$8.00. The stocker market has been slow and draggy, but towards the end of the week enquiries were more

Guide Seed Fair

OF the coming events that are claiming the interest of Western people, few deserve more attention than The Guide Seed Fair, at which a Gold Medal and \$500 in cash prizes will be awarded. The fair opens on November 12. Every person who secured grain or potatoes from The Guide last winter is eligible to enter an exhibit. Every person who can qualify should not miss this opportunity.

numerous. Stockers cows sell from \$6.00 to \$6.50 for the good kinds; and two-year-old heifers from \$6.00 to \$7.00 with yearling heifers \$6.75 to \$7.25. Short keep weighty feeders are worth \$10 to \$10.50, and two-year-old steers \$8.00 to \$9.00. There were hardly enough yearling steers to fill the demand, prices running from \$7.25 to \$7.75. Veal held about the same, choice stuff selling from \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Top prices on cattle a year ago, \$10.50. There were not sufficient hogs offered to induce any sales early in the week, and we held our receipts until Friday, realizing \$20.25 for them all.

Top prices on hogs a year ago, \$17.25. The supply of sheep coming forward is light, but quantity would undoubtedly depress the market. We quote choice lambs, \$13 to \$13.75; fat weathers, \$12 to \$12.50; and fat ewes, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

With harvesting about over the prospects are that there will be heavy receipts for the next few weeks with a tendency to slightly lower prices. Some shippers expressed surprise that the light steers, weighing around 1,000 pounds do not sell for beef. We have continually advocated the advisability of keeping steers of this weight on the grass as long as possible, as the present demand does not require this class of beef.

Livestock and Feed

The Guide is in receipt of letters from farmers, who, on account of scarcity of feed, are anxious to dispose of surplus stock. Others, more favorably situated, have more feed than they can utilize and would be willing to take stock either at so much per head, or on a share basis. In order to assist this situation The Guide will publish, free of charge, announcements of both such cases. The following letters have been received recently:

Hans J. Hansen, Box 143, Foam Lake, Sask., writes as follows: "I am in a position to winter from 25 to 30 head of cattle on shares or for cash. Dairy cattle preferred. May also purchase some young dairy stock."

J. S. Graham, Kelfield, Sask., has a surplus of hay and grass. Could handle 200 or 300 sheep on a share basis.

T. L. Hoffman, Lanigan, Sask., has for sale about 40,000 sheaves of green oats, also a quantity of hay, which he would sell at home or laid down at Lanigan station.

Trying Out Hot Luncheons

Continued from Page 43

some. The duties of each worker are as follows:—

Duties of Cook

1. Previous to school or at recess, prepare food.
2. Light fire at recess and place on kettle.
3. At 11.30 or 11.45 go to kitchen, wash hands and prepare dinner.
4. Superintend all cooking on stove.
5. At 12.10 serve hot dish on individual plates.
6. Fill pots and pans with water to soak.
7. Place water in pan to heat for washing.
8. Return dishes such as rolling pin, spices, etc., to proper places.

Duties of Dish-Washer

1. Wash hands.
2. Place cloth on table, set table, plant in centre, and arrange individual knife, fork, plate, cup, spoon.
3. Pour tea or beverage.
4. Wash dishes, using soapy water.
5. Place them in drying pan containing warm water.
6. Clean pots and pans.
7. Rinse out dish-towel and dish-cloth and hang in place.

Duties of Monitor

1. Wash hands
2. Helps cook serve hot dish at 12.10.
3. Places bench and table in their proper places.
4. Calls in pupils at 12.10.
5. Brushes crumbs from table and sweeps.
6. Cleans off stove.
7. Dusts cupboards.

One Hot Dish a Day

One hot dish should be prepared each day, besides something hot to drink, but care must be taken that the latter is not made too strong. Pupils should take turns in bringing milk for the tea, coffee or cocoa.

Each pupil should be required to bring his own contribution to the hot dish, besides a lunch of sandwiches, cake, etc., to supplement it. The lunch will be relished best if done up attractively in waxed paper to keep the sandwiches moist, and the whole wrapped in a table napkin. The latter may be used by the pupil at lunch time.

The cook must be allotted 15 minutes to half-an-hour, previous to noon hour, to prepare the meal. Upon dismissal at 12, those who are not helpers will wash their hands and play till the monitor calls them in, when each will bring his lunch box and quietly take his place at the table.

During the meal cheerful conversation should be encouraged to flow freely and thus digestion will be aided and cheerful, happy children will be the result from the noon hour. Knowledge

It
PLOWS
to beat
the
band



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Happy Farmer Tractor

The new Model "F" gives
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NEVERSLIP

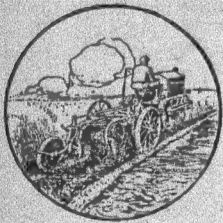
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Insure
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ON ICY ROADS

No Farmer can afford to
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through falls on icy roads when
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Red Tip Calks insure safety to
the horse and
comfort to the
driver. Your
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has them.



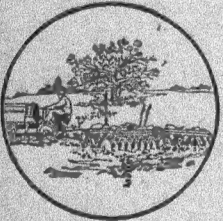


The Farm Labor Army decreases as the National Army increases



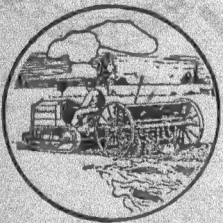
In spite of the labor shortage *more* food must be produced—*more* acreage must be put under cultivation. *More* work must be done by *fewer* men.

There is just one solution,—machinery must fill the gaps in the ranks of farm labor.



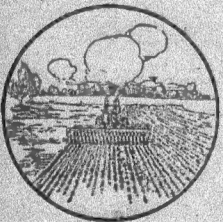
Tractors must be used—thousands of them—tractors that will actually *do* the things you *want* a tractor to do—tractors that work on practically *any* kind of ground—in *any* part of the country.

These are exacting demands but Cleveland tractors by the thousands are meeting them effectively.



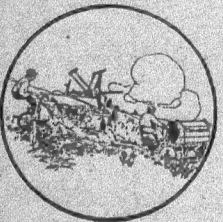
They are producing food—in larger quantities than ever before—and *are consuming none of it.*

They are plowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, eight to ten acres a day and under medium soil conditions are pulling two fourteen-inch bottoms. This is equal to the work of three men and three good three-horse teams.



And the work is not only done faster but *better* with the Cleveland.

The Cleveland is an all-purpose tractor that does a wider range of work than is possible with other types. It is the tractor that works successfully on the side hill.



It plows, harrows, sows and reaps. It hauls, does grading and road work, cuts ensilage and does the hundred and one odd jobs which are always to be done about the farm.

It is tractor and stationary engine in one.

The Cleveland is built on the same

principle as the giant battle "tanks". It crawls on its own tracks, laying them down and picking them up as it goes along. It will work practically anywhere—over rough ground, ditches and hummocks, close up to fence corners, and under small trees.

With 600 square inches of traction surface, it goes through sand, gravel, gumbo, mud and even wet clay. It travels over the newly plowed ground without packing the soil.

The Cleveland is only 96 inches long, 52 inches high and 50 inches wide. It can easily be operated by one man and can be housed in less space than is required for a single horse. It weighs less than 3200 pounds.

Yet in spite of its small size the Cleveland develops twelve horsepower at the draw bar and twenty at the pulley.

The Cleveland Tractor was designed by Rollin H. White, the well-known automotive engineer, and is built under his personal supervision. Only the best materials are used throughout. Tracks and gears are protected from dirt and dust, and the track sections are joined by hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings.

Every farmer can fill up the gaps in the ranks of his farm labor *profitably*—can help the nation meet the food crisis *profitably*—by installing one or more Cleveland Tractors *now*.

Speed up *your* production. Make more money. Write us for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

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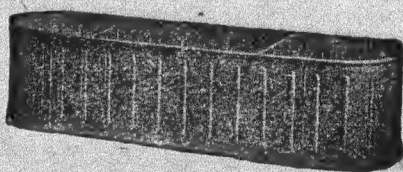
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The Grain Growers' Guide

fusion by the pupils. The recipe should be made for the number of pupils in attendance and copied down as follows:—

Potato Soup (for 20 Pupils)

4 cups mashed potatoes.
4 tablespoonfuls butter.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarts milk.
Seasoning, pepper and salt.
8 tablespoonfuls flour.
1 small onion.

Melt butter in large saucepan. Gradually add the flour till all the butter is absorbed. Then slowly stir in milk; heat, add potatoes, onion, and pepper and salt, and serve hot.

Other suitable recipes are—Soups: Onion, corn, bean, pea, tomato. Puddings: Rice, tapioca, sago, blanc mange, custard, batter. Eggs: Fried, boiled, poached, omelet, scrambled. Potatoes: Creamed, mashed, potato balls, potato puff. Salads: Potato, lettuce, waldorf, cabbage. Macaroni and cheese, muffins, baked beans and hot biscuit.

Have all the pupils copy the recipe for future use and reference. And here, drawing may be related to household science. Let each child prepare a booklet, using the conventional design of some plant that forms a food, as a motif for the cover. The pea or bean make pretty decorations and color designs can be effectively carried out by means of water colors. Manila paper makes a firm but pliable cover, the leaflets being made of writing tablet paper, and all the work inside done in pen and ink. Arrange the contents in the form of a menu, using only the essentials—soups, meats, salads and desserts. In the drawing period, the pages may be suitably illustrated by pen and ink sketches of small teakettles, cups showing steaming fluid, rolling-pins, etc. Great pride will be taken in competition for the neatest and most attractive booklet.

Short talks should be given the older pupils in elementary science, making them acquainted with the nutritious properties and constituents of each food, also the changes they undergo in cooking. Geography period will become more interesting as the home of each food is located, and comparative lessons of great value can be derived from the study of the production of any particular food, especially one that is foreign to the pupils, as sugar, cocoa, rice, etc. A study also can be made of the evolution of cooking.

Collections of foodstuffs will provide opportunity for research among the more advanced pupils, these articles can be procured from firms producing same. Cocoa in all its forms, makes an interesting collection, and one worth preserving in the school. While the older pupils are at work on this, the juniors may spend their time in modelling and drawing the various parts of the kitchen equipment. Plasticine may be used for modelling and raffia for weaving table mats.

Do not omit to relate spelling to the cooking of food as here we find a great many words that are often neglected. Pupils will want to write to their friends telling them of their hot luncheon and we must see to it that their spelling is correct.

Each pupil should be required to keep a tabulated account of the expenditure for the hot luncheon. A list of the prices of the staple products should be tacked up for the pupils' reference.

Those who have cameras may be induced to take snap shots of the kitchen, work-table and dining-room, and nothing could be more suitable than to have a few of the good prints enlarged and used as pictures to decorate the walls of the schoolroom.

In the fall of the year, when the school exhibit is open to the public, a golden opportunity is open for the pupils to display some of their handiwork and show the advantages gained from their daily training. A hot luncheon can be prepared with very little extra exertion, the pupils displaying their skill in cooking, setting the table, serving the meal, and waiting on the guests. By careful management and supervision the community will be brought to realize the unlimited social and educational values resulting from this one phase of industrial education, viz., the "hot rural luncheon."

of table etiquette may be acquired, incidentally. When all pupils are through, at a sign from the teacher they should arise and pass out to the kitchen, each child taking his dishes with him and placing them on the work-table. Then the dish-washer, dish-drier and monitor will proceed to clean up.

Devote the last 10 or 15 minutes of each day in preparation for the next day's lunch. Suggestions will be readily offered by the pupils, the teacher exercising care in selecting a dish that is easily prepared as well as nutritious. Write the recipe on the blackboard and explain clearly the procedure in making the dish, so that there may be no con-



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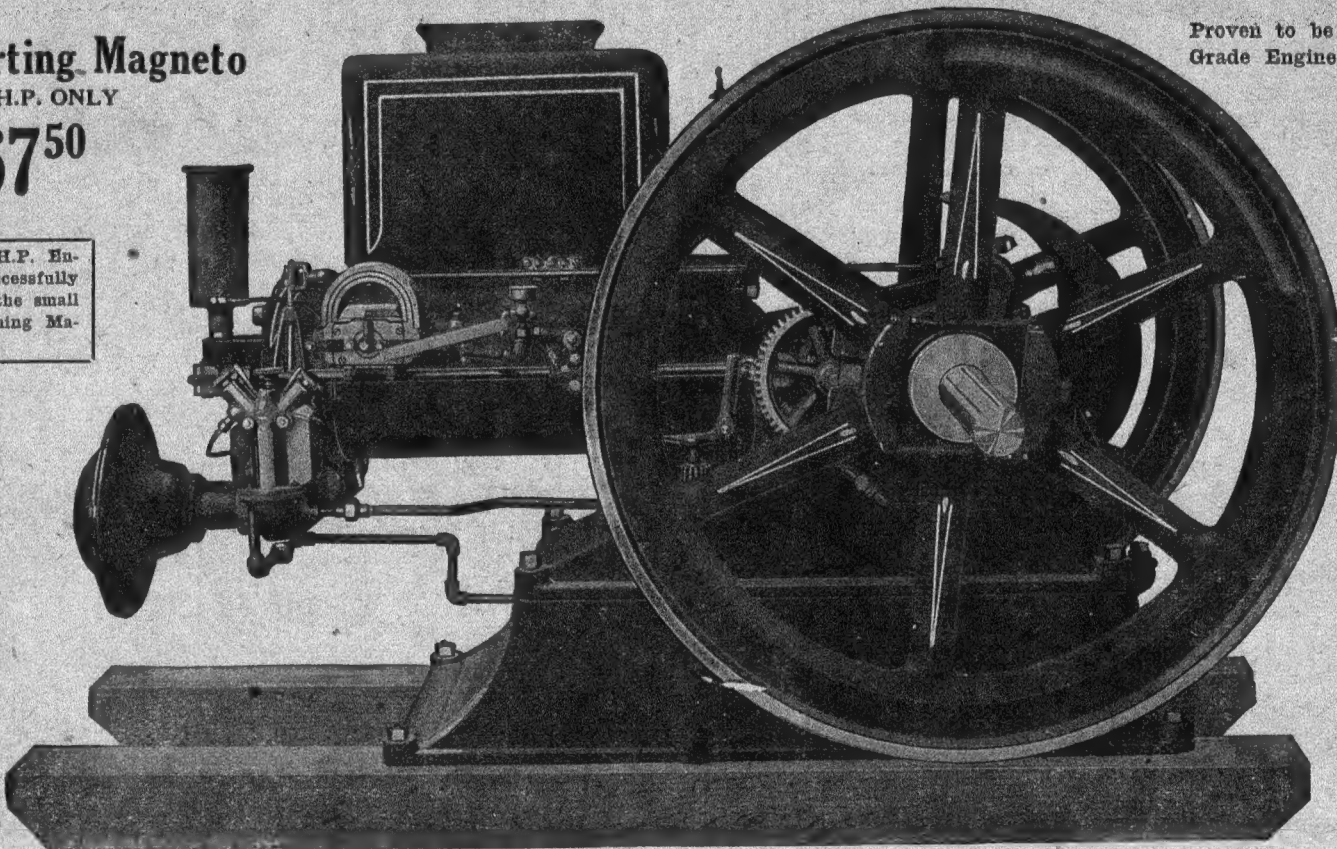
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Judson Engines are Fuel Savers—Demand this in an Engine

In competition we ground 100 lbs. of barley—at a cost of 1-13 c. with our 7 H.P. Engine using gasoline, while it cost some of our competitors as high as 5c. We not only save you money on the cost of an engine, but we save you money on fuel when using a Judson Throttle-Governed Kerosene Engine. Send your order now, and start to save money.

Judson Engines are the only Engines offered for sale today that show the actual brake-horse power as well as the rating of each engine listed.

Rated Horse Power	Brake Horse Power	Diameter Pulley	Shipping Weight	Price of throttle-governed engine for kerosene and gasoline, with magneto
3 1/2 H.P.	4.00 H.P.	14x4	650 lbs.	\$137.50
5 H.P.	6.02 H.P.	18x6	1000 lbs.	210.00
7 H.P.	8.50 H.P.	20x6	1375 lbs.	267.50
9 H.P.	9.75 H.P.	22x6	1600 lbs.	328.50
10 H.P.	11.10 H.P.	22x8	1925 lbs.	395.00
12 H.P.	14.02 H.P.	20x10	2275 lbs.	495.00

Don't buy an Engine until you are shown Surplus Power the Engine has over and above the rated horse power. Note the extra power in a Judson Engine.

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Lever for Throwing Out of Gear when Starting

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The Reversible Grinding Plates are of universal type and are made of special, hard, chilled iron. Two sets of plates shipped with each machine, one set of coarse and one set of fine.

Size of Drive Pulley	Capacity Bus. per Hour	Wt. Lbs.	Price
No. 1 8-in., 5-in. Dia., 6-in. face	15 to 35	250	\$37.50
No. 2 8-in., 5-in. Dia., 7-in. face	25 to 45	300	42.00
No. 3 10-in., 6-in. Dia., 8-in. face	40 to 65	350	46.50
No. 4 12-in., 6-in. Dia., 8-in. face	50 to 85	400	55.00
Double Bagger, to suit Grinder, extra			14.00

The Best Elevator of its kind made

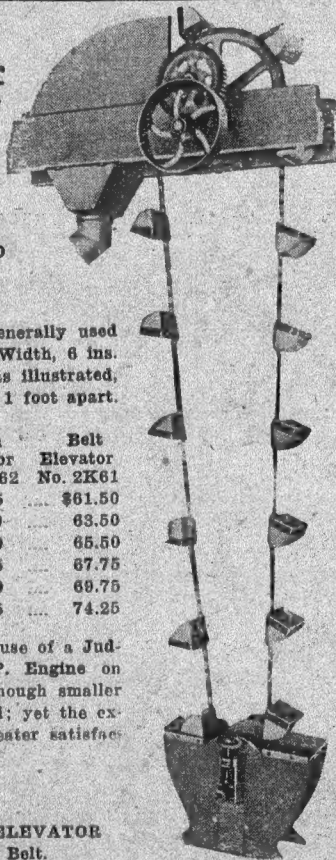
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Height of Elevator	Chain Elevator No. 2K62	Belt Elevator No. 2K61
16-ft.	\$62.75	\$61.50
18-ft.	66.00	63.50
20-ft.	68.50	65.50
22-ft.	69.25	67.75
24-ft.	71.50	69.75
30-ft.	74.75	74.25

We recommend the use of a Judson 2 1/2 or 3 1/2 H.P. Engine on these Elevators, although smaller engines can be used; yet the extra power gives greater satisfaction.

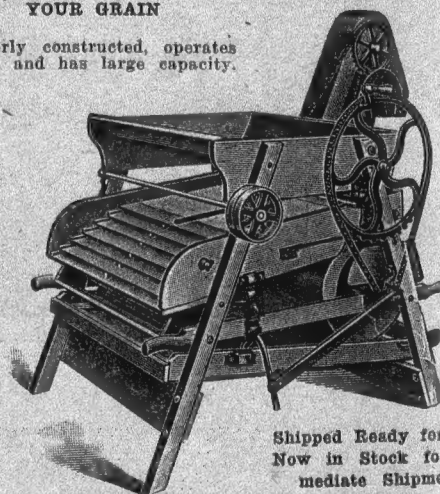
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Properly constructed, operates easily and has large capacity.



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24-in. Fanning Mill; capacity, 20 to 35 bushels.	
Weight, 140 pounds	\$29.50
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Weight, 155 pounds	37.50
32-in. Fanning Mill, with Sacking Elevator. Weight, 195 pounds	47.50
Barley Gangs, for 24-in. Mill, \$5.25; for 32-in. Mill, \$5.50	
Power Attachment, to operate with Engine	\$3.00
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